midnight intruder on the loose

By KIM REILAND

"Like, I just opened my eyes and there was a man standing over my bed. You don't think too clearly at four o'clock in the morning. I just screamed."

"I can't see halfway across the room in the daylight without my glasses. It was pitch black and I don't know what woke me up, but I rolled over and there was a big, dark figure over by the bureau. I asked him what he wanted. He said 'Oh, you're not John,' and he left."

"Once I'm asleep, there's nothing short of an earthquake that will get me up. I just reached for my wallet in the morning and it was on the floor. Empty."

Campus Security Chief Fred Spencer reports that the incidents quoted above are not so isolated as one may hope. According to Chief Spencer the "mistaken identity tactic" is a common one at Middlebury. College students low on funds as well as some intruders from other schools and the town have been known to involve themselves in petty thefts from dorms and cars. One victim laments the loss of eighty dollars from his room while he lay fast asleep.

"Usually these incidents take place between one and six in the morning," says Spencer, "however, over the vacation someone carted off three cords of wood from the SDUs in broad daylight."

The most commonly lifted articles are those on top of desks and bureaus. Wallets, watches, clocks, and cameras are typical items. Thefts from the parking lots are centering more and more on gasoline, but alternators and hub caps have been among the missing.

Security officers have not been able to get detailed descriptions of the nighttime intruder or intruders. As the crimes occur at three or four a.m. the victims, when awakened by someone in their rooms, are understandably unable to react quickly and turn on a light. By the time a victim is aware of what is happening, the intruder is long gone.

Campus Security suggests that all students lock their doors, even if they are only going down the hall for a short time. More than one student has been ripped off while brushing his teeth or making a quick jaunt to the candy machine. Chief Spencer asks that anyone spotting suspicious strangers on campus report it as soon as possible.

Campus Security can be reached from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily at 7532. There is an officer on call who can be reached twenty-four hours a day at 4911. The request that anyone who has been victimized report it immediately and fill out a short form in the office at Carr Hall for the record.

no winter term crunch

By GINNI LEIGH

Before registration, it seemed that there might not be enough winter term courses to accommodate all Middlebury students. The institution of reading courses and several large lecture courses was meant to meet the anticipated crunch. However, 61 of the 76 winter term courses are presently under-enrolled. There is room for more than 1,000 additional students in the under-enrolled courses combined.

Course limits ranged from 6 to 120 students. However, action enrollments range from 1 to 55 students. Michael Greenwood (Biology) is teaching his course on chromatography to only one student. The only change in his course is that he is not giving any lecture.

The Art of Translating was dropped before registraton so that Allen Thiher (French) could teach The Films of Godard; with a limit of 120 students. Only 11 students enrolled in the course and it was cancelled.

Norman Hadley (Data Processing) thinks that the reasons for courses being under-enrolled are the last-minute addition of courses with a total capacity for over 400 students, and a rise in the

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college yields watts to energy crisis

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The first all-College meeting since the "Strike" anti-war protests of May, 1970 was held in Mead Chapel on December 10. About 200 students, faculty, and administration members attended the meeting, which was called primarily for discussion of measures which the College intends to take to meet the energy crisis.

President Armstrong, who spoke first, outlined the College's "POLICY POSITION." He said that the College would like to share in the general effort to conserve energy and to "maintain the instructional function of the College" at the same time.

The President's remarks came at a time when a number of New England colleges were planning to close for extended periods of time, because of scant supplies of fuel oil.

But according to Armstrong, Middlebury's chances of remaining open are very good. He noted that the College can operate with less energy than it now does, and that it can also burn coal in addition to oil.

The College, Armstrong said, has enough coal to burn for the two coldest months of "a reasonable winter." He said, thought, that more steps may have to be taken to cut down on the consumption of heat and electricity.

The President also said that the College community has shown a willingness to use less power. He added that College workmen have removed enought light bulbs to cut down energy consumption by 82,221 watts. He also noted that lift hours at the Snow Bowl may be reduced.

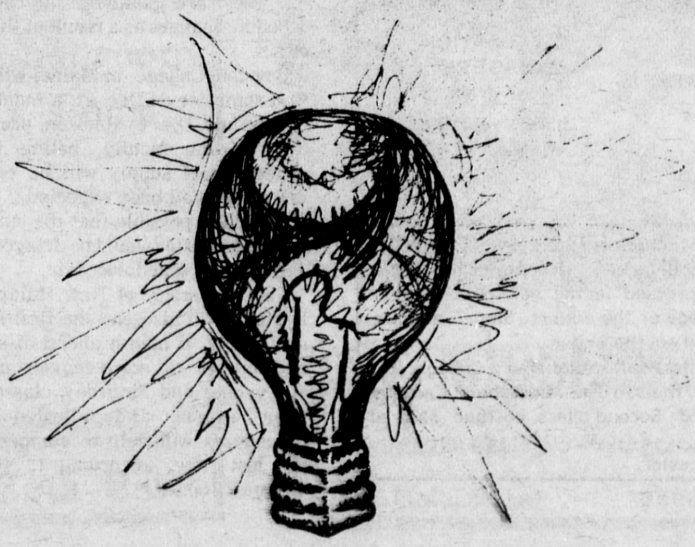
Armstrong went on to discuss the recent faculty rejection of the curriculum proposals made by the Special Committee on the College. In the President's view, "There were a variety of reasons that conspired to make the faculty reject the Report."

He said he felt that perhaps the faculty did not understand the idea of concentrations, were possibly against returning to some vaiety of requirements, or that they may have seen the proposals as posing a threat to the idea of a major in one field. He said also that the faculty may have been worried that the proposed system would mean a heavier work load for them.

Armstrong said that he was pleased with the quality of the debate on the proposals and with the way in which student views were presented. He added that he did not feel that student opposition to the proposals should be read as a blanket approval of the existing system.

Armstrong said that the Speical Committee's recommendations on the matter of College governance will come up for discussion during the Faculty Meeting of February or March. He said thattherewill be ample time for students to present their views to the Faculty, which will again vote on the proposals. The Committee's proposals for the language program and the library will also be considered in the near future.

In the ensuing discussion several students raised questions about the continued operation of the Snow Bowl. Armstrong said that the College planned to operate the ski area, as it consumes electricity for the most part. In reply to a pointed query, Armstrong conceded that the Snow Bowl was not a part of the "instructional function" of the College and could be closed if necessary. He also said that the use of gasoline-powered Snow Cats to groom the slopes will be reduced.



Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the College, spoke following this discussion. O'Brien outlined steps which the College is taking to curtail the use of electricity during Winter Term, by cutting the open hours in non-dormitory buildings.

O'Brien said that the library would be closed from 5:00 to 7:30 p.m., hours in which most students are eating. Open hours for the Johnson Building, Munroe Hall, and the Science Center have also been reduced. He said that the new hours will be in effect only during Winter Term and are subject to change.

In the ensuing discussion period, several students argued that the limited hours would not save electricity. They contended tat students will use more electricity in their rooms if they could not use the community buildings. In reply, O'Brien emphasized the experimental nature of the measures he had outlined.

In reply to a question, O'Brien said that the College will be open during Winter Term break. He said that no plans had been made to house all students remaining on campus in one or a series of dormitories.

O'Brien also said that there were difficulties with Winter Term registraton, because most coursed had rather limited enrollments. As a result, the Curriculum Committee approved several new courses, to absorb the surplus of students.

The next speaker was Andy Reding, Chairperson of the Student Forum. Reding noted that there are presently som 45 students on the Student Forum and

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energy crisis measures proving effective

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

In the midst of an energy crisis, Middlebury College is surviving quite well. According to Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the College, and James Ross, Business Manager, the College can forsee no immediate difficulties in obtaining adequate fuel supplies.

The College is avoiding fuel shortage problems because it uses both oil and coal as energy sources. Presently, the College burns approximately 43,000 pounds of coal per day, a near maximum amount. There is now enough coal to last until about the first of April.

The College also uses roughly 1,740 gallons of oil per day. There are two oil tanks, one of which is being kept in reserve. Mr. Ross said that providing we receive our quota of oil, "I think we're going to make it."

The College has made various attempts to conserve fuel. Middlebury used 15.5% less oil and coal in December 1973 than in December 1972, temperature differences taken into account.

The measures taken by the College to save electricity have proven effective. From mid-November to mid-December 1973, the average daily energy usage dropped 14.5%, from 17,089 kwh to 14,609 kwh. The electricity usage during peak hours was down 9%. Mr. Ross said that students have been extremely cooperative in the electricity conservation measures.

The College began to take energy saving measures during the Winter Term. The Library is being closed from 5-8 p.m. every day, and the open hours of several other buildings have been reduced. Near the end of the Winter Term, the Administration will decide whether to continue these measures into the Spring.

According to Dean O'Brien, the energy-saving measures appear to be working. Provided the general situation stays as it is now, no new measures are anticipated. If, however, it does become necessary to do more to save energy, the athletic program would be the first to suffer.

Now, however, the swimming pool is remaining open, although the water temperature has been reduced. The ice rink is also remaining open although at minimum compressor power.

The Snow Bowl will remain open. All but two of the lifts, which are run on gas, are run by electricity. The lifts only operate during non-peak hours. Dean O'Brien said that the ski area may help to conserve energy in the long run, because people do not use other energy consuming appliances while skiing.

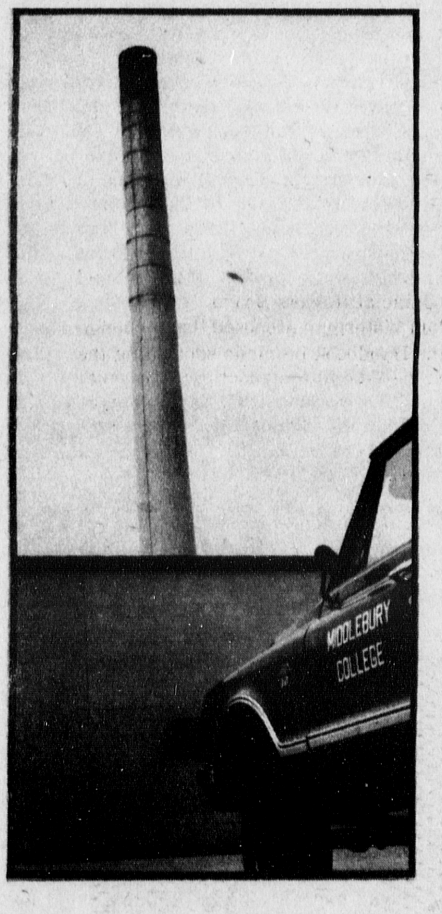
The Snow Bowl does not bring in a large income to the College. According to Dean O'Brien, it is viewed as a balancing account, and usually breaks even. He added that the College would, however, be hurt financially if it were forced to close the Snow Bowl, because the area would still have to be maintained, although it would be providing no income.

The College has not been under pressure from the Town to conserve energy. There have only been comments on what a waste it appears to be for college students to have their own cars, and questions about why the library has to remain open on Sunday.

Dean O'Brien said that the College is attempting to save energy because it feels it has to. The College, of course, wishes to keep its fuel bill within range.

"We seize upon something like an energy crisis as a wonderful occasion," he said. "We love being able to cut down in our pure economic self-interest."

In the event of a long-term crunch, drastic measures may have to be taken, such as ending the school year at the end of April. Also rising fuel costs will hurt the College financially. However, there is no present indication that such measures will be necessary.



townspeople respond to energy crisis with vermont "sensibility"

By GINNI LEIGH
AND BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Only 66% of the Vermonters surveyed in Middlebury town believe there really is an energy crisis. 22% said that they believe there is no energy crisis. 90% liked the lowered speed limits; 10% didn't like this policy, and no one was undecided.

Of the people who didn't believe there was an energy crisis, 64% did think that the energy crisis will affect them.

More people were uncertain about whether or not there should be a ban on Sunday gas sales (14%) than whether or not there is an energy crisis (12%). 60% were in favor of the Sunday gas sale ban, and 26% were against it.

The survey was conducted in downtown Middlebury during the mornings of December 7 and 8 in 28 degree F. weather. After we identified ourselves as Campus reporters conducting a survey on the energy crisis, one person told us, "I'm not from Vermont, so I wouldn't be interested." A few others declined to answer, but fifty people did answer our questions.

The questions were:

1) So you believe there really is an energy crisis?

2) Do you like the lowered speed limit of 50 mph?

3) Do you like the Sunday ban on gas sales?

4) How will the energy crisis affect you personally?

A typical answer to the second question was, "That's as fast as I've ever driven.

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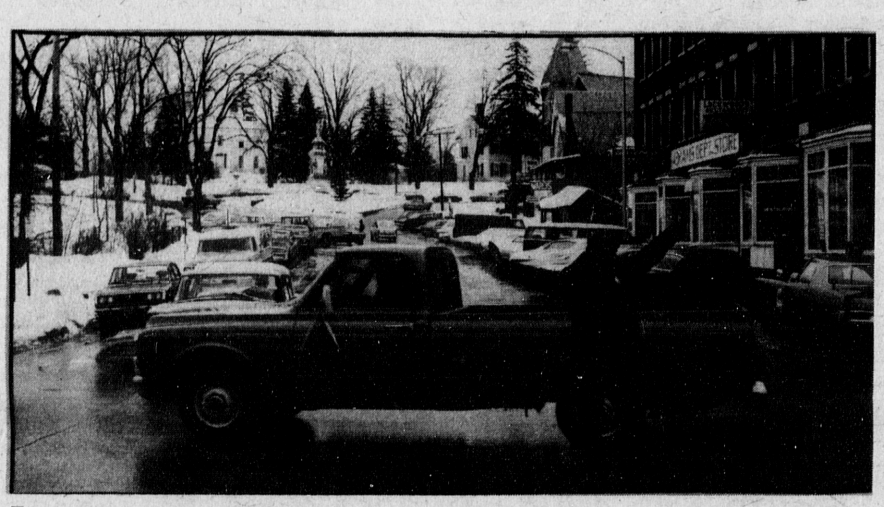

Town survey on energy crisis

some new england colleges shut down in january

A number of colleges and universities in the fuel-short Northeast are planning to end their first terms before Christmas and delay the start of their second terms until late January or early February, according to an article in the December 10, 1973, issue of The Chronicle of Higher Education. In the rest of the country most institutions plan to reconvene classes on schedule when the holidays are over.

Except in the hard-hit New England region, the great majority of colleges and universities surveyed by The Chronicle say they are planning no substantial schedule changes as a result of the energy crisis.

Bowdoin College, in Maine, will end its first semester on Dec. 22, a month ahead of schedule. Olin C. Rovison, provost and dean of the faculty, noting that the college's fuel supply will be cut "even more than had been expected," said last week it was possible that the start of the second semester would be delayed beyond Jan. 30, the scheduled date.

The University of New Hampshire at Durham will also end the first semester on Dec. 22, a month ahead of schedule, and courses will not reconvene until Feb. 4. Evening and Saturday classes, take-home exams, and adjusted grading procedures will help to compensate for the lost time, according to President Thomas Bonner.

Tufts University, in one of the more detailed calendar changes, has rescheduled its first-semester exams to save a week, reduced its winter term from five weeks to three, and delayed the second semester. Tufts may also close for brief periods in January through March.

The lost time will be made up by eliminating the spring recess, extending the second semester, and prolonging class periods. John Mitchell, vice-president for financial affairs, estimates a 20 percent

Accommodations to the fuel shortage are less extensive at some of the other New England institutions, The Chronicle says.

To help Dartmouth College weather the fuel shortage, President John G. Kemeny delayed the winter term by six days and announced that some buildings would be "essentially closed."

The University of Massachusetts at Amherst "chopped one week off the January intersession," according to a spokesman, while Harvard University decreased the time allotted for first-semester finals and scheduled a longer greak between semesters.

Other institutions in the area--Boston University, Boston College, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology--said they had no plans at present to depart

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the middlebury campus

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humor and the vermonter

By NANCY PRICE

Professor David K. Smith strode up to the stage in Dana sporting typical Vermont farmer attire: rubber boots, baggy pants, a red wool cap, a spattered denim jacket, and a faded flannel shirt. He firmly planted his pitchfork and himself before a comfortably filled auditorium, retrieved his notes from a battered bucket, announced that "this weren't no spelling bee," and delivered an entertaining Winter Term lecture on "The Native Vermonter and His Sense of Humor."

Except for a period of eight years after his Middlebury graduation, Professor Smith has spent all of his life in Vermont. He was born and raised near Rutland, in Pittsford, Vermont, and claims to have returned to this area because of Vermont, not in spite of it. For the last twenty-odd years (odd, he says, they have been) he has been teaching at Middlebury. He thus belongs to one of that rare species of individuals who can claim to be truly 'Vermonters.' For the rest of us, he asserts, Vermonters are not to be understood but merely appreciated.

It was from this grass-roots acquaintance with Vermont that Professor Smith drew most of his material. He explained briefly that the humor of this area is the "spice of life," arising in response to the stark existence here. He went on to demonstrate this by referring to his boyhood in Pittsford, where 'fun' consisted of playing hide'n'seek behind the trees on the Congregational Church green or going to the volunteer firemen's bingo

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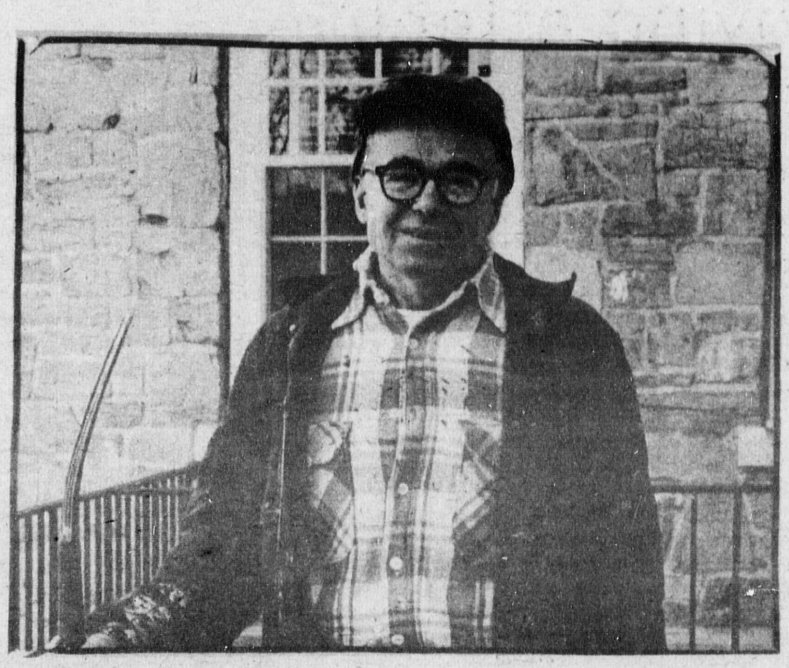


D.K. Smith

forum elects three to community council

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

The Student Forum meeting of January 6 was convened essentially to elect new members to the Community Council and the Student Forum Finance Committee.

Three vacancies had been opened in the Community Council by the resignations of Susan Hong, David Tatgenhorst, and Nat Forbes. The Student Handbook stipulated that one of the three open positions had to be filled by a Forum member. Brad Gay '76, the only Forum representative to accept his nomination and run for the position , was selected.

The nominees for the at-large slots were Rick Ridder '76, who advocated open elections for the MCAB and the Community Council itself, Susie Ebling '75, who professed an interest in conserving energy, and Kim Reiland '77, who stated that the fraternities are valuable. Other candidates were Bob Pender '76, who also felt that the frats are a necessary option, Larry Novins '74, who was also interested in the preservation of the fraternities, Dave O'Connor '74, whose "Machiavellian" reason for wanting to serve was that power resides with the Council, and Ron Duquette '74. The winners were Susie Ebling and Bob Pender.

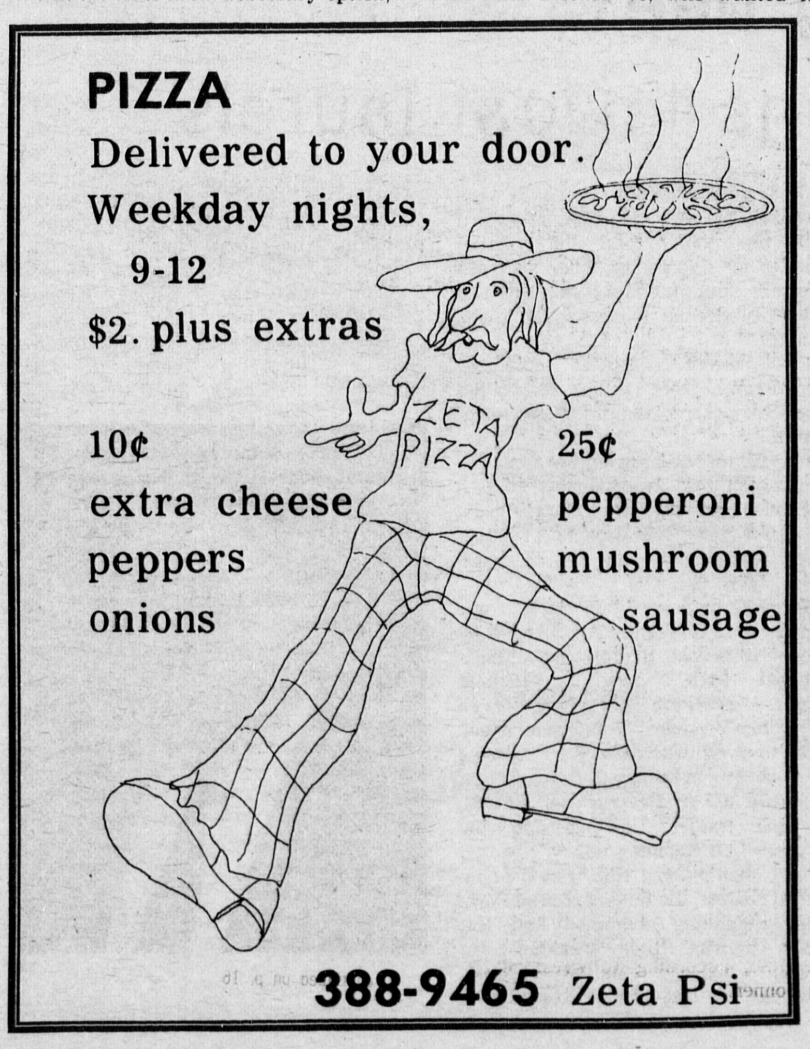
The Finance Committee had five open positions, two of which had to be filled by Forum members. Tim Counihan and Jamie Hills were the only Forum members willing to serve on the Committee, and thus were appointed. The nominees for the three at-large spots were Ron Duquette, who cited his interest and experience as qualifications, John Marzulli '75, and Dave Hostage '76, whose primary interest lay in not overcharging students (though the Committee has no jurisdiction over this). Other nominees were Paul Fischer '76, who wanted to include all students in campus activities, Michael Blount '77, who wanted to "uncover fiscal responsibilities of the MCAB, the Forum, and the Administration...to see who should fund what", and Delia Walch '76, who cited the lack of interaction between the Forum and the MCAB. Marzulli, Blount, and Walch were the winners.

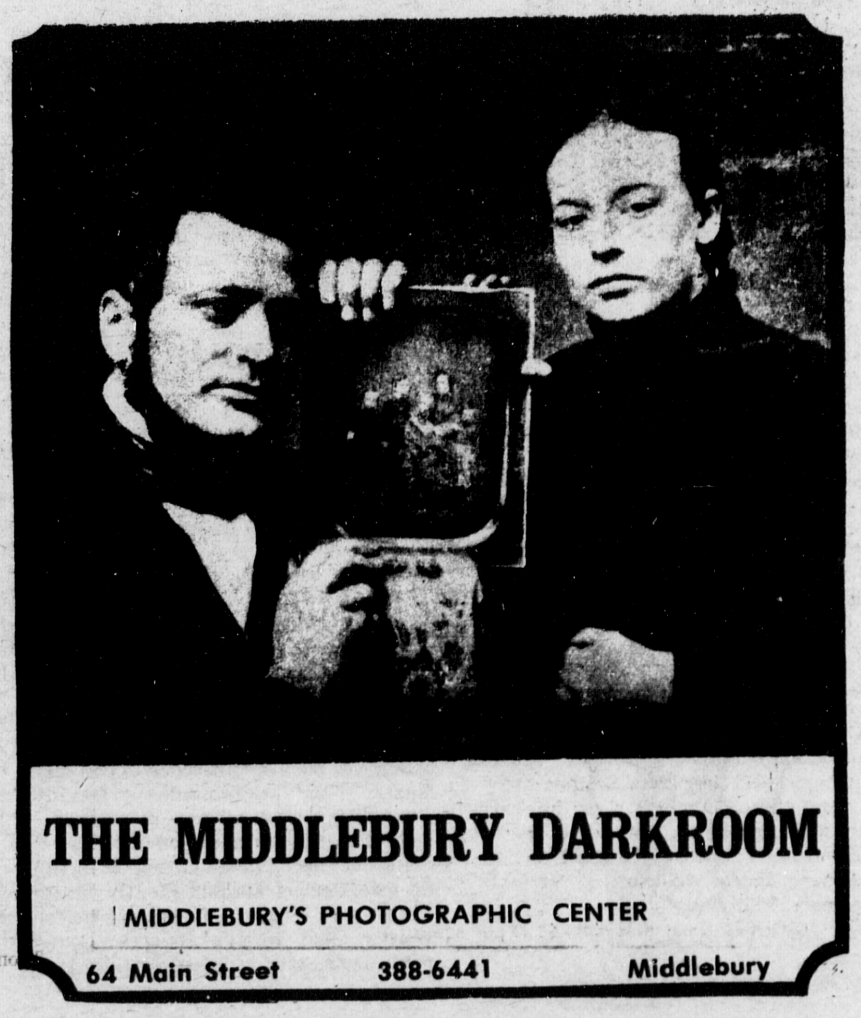
A proposal was considered to begin a campus ride agency, which would charge a nominal fee for finding rides for skiers and other travelers. This was passed unanimously, and the possibility of it being a college sponsored activity will be considered.

A suggestion was made that the various student departmental advisory Councils bring speakers appealing to a wide range of interests to the campus, financed by the Special Programs fund.

David Tatgenhorst resigned from the Community Council, the Finance Committee, the Student Course Guide, and the Student Forum; Nat Forbes from the Community Council, the Finance Committee, and the Judicial Review Board; Curt Viebranz from the Finance Committee and the MCAB Advisory Committee; and Susan Hong from the Finance Committee, Community Council, and the Judicial Review Board.

Paul Waterman proposed that a change in the Handbook be made separating the Finance Committee and the Community Council. Because of an original mistake in interpretation, members of both groups have been automatically the same. As each functions independently of the other, it was felt that members should be elected separately. The chairperson of the Forum shall still serve on both ex officio . The motion passed and went into effect immediately.





women's health center opens

The Southern Vermont Women's health Center is a non-profit organization established to provide medical care to women at a cost they can afford in a way which respects the dignity, privacy, and right of each woman to make a personal and informed choice about the health service she wants.

The Center attempts to focus on care of women's reproductive systems, for women of all ages must receive preventative as well as crisis health care in this area. The services will include gynecological exams, pap smears, breast exams, venereal disease testing and treatment, diagnosis and treatment of minor vaginal infections, dispensing of prescriptive and non-prescriptive birth control methods, pregnancy testing, counselling on alternatives to unplanned pregnancy, early pregnancy termination, and health information and education.

All services will be offered in a confidential and supportive environment. The Center also hopes to set up a male venereal disease clinic, and a Community Health Education Team that could be used by any community group.

Organizational meetings for the Center were held in February 1973. Some of the original organizers had worked (or were working) with various community groups, and others were just interested women from the area. They gathered information on the need for a center of this sort, and then developed a philosophy on how the Center should be run.

The organizers decided to structure the Center as a collective, patterned after the successful Vermont Women's Health Center of Colchester.

In a Collective all people are free to be involved, and once involved, their opinions and ideas are equal to all others and deserve to be heard. Responsibility is shared by all involved. The Center should be truly responsive to the needs of the women in the community.

The organization has three basic interconnecting divisions. The policy making body is a board of trustees. There are nine committees that comprise the second division (legal, housing, financial, medical advisory, quality control, personnel, education and training, public relations, and membership and nominating).

The last division is the staff, which consists of three doctors, one nurse-practitioner, one lab technician, one clinic coordinator, three patient-advocates, and two medical technicians.

The board of trustees coordinates the activities of the three divisions. It is composed of nine members at large (respresenting the community), nine committee representatives (one from each committee) and one member representing the staff. The board is run on the collective principle, and subjects are approved by consensus.

The Center hred its staff last November. An intensive two-week training program was held from November 16 to December 6. Many community groups helped with the training, as well as individuals from the community, the Center's doctors, and other doctors from the community.

The Center has hired a certified lab technician with hospital experience. Its two medical technicians are both Registered Nurses, and the coordinator has had three years of family planning and coordinating experience. The three counselors range in age from 26-54. All are sensitive, supportive women who have counseling experience and/or experience with specific groups such as low income families and high school students.

The Center is located at 187 North Main Street, next to the municipal pool. It will initially be open 2 1/2 days a week for appointments. One clinic will be held in the evening. Women can make appointments by calling the Center at 775-1056. Anyone interested in getting involved in the Center can call the same phone number for information.

bookchin on energy crisis myth

By GINNI LEIGH

Murray Bookchin, professor of ecology at Goddard College, gave a lecture on December 6, sponsored by EQ. He spoke on social ecology and the "energy myth." His latest book on the subject, "The Limits of the City," will be available soon.

There were three major points to Bookchin's lecture.

The first was his belief that the energy industries have "created" the energy crisis for their own profit.

The second was his distinction between the "environmentalist" who views everything as a resource to be exploited, and the "ecologist who sees man as a part of nature, not above nature."

Lastly, he believes that the solution to our ecological problems lies in a combination of approaches and the decentralization of the population.

Bookchin feels that he is in a "weird situation." He is not turning his lights off, as a protest against the creators of the "energy myth," although he admits that our fuel resources are finite. He suggests that the oil companies, by not building any oil refineries since 1959, have created an "oil gate" (like Watergate). He states that 60% of the proven oil reserves are still underground.

Also, Bookchin said, "the oil companies own 40% of the uranium reserves in the United States." Besides owning the resources for a nuclear plant, they make the equipment for them. Therefore, the oil corporations are pushing for nuclear plants as the only solution to the current energy shortage.

Nuclear plants are the typical "environmentalist" solution to an energy shortage. "Environmentalists think that nature is there to be somehow shaped to our needs," Bookchin said. They view everything, including man, as a natural resource to be exploited.

President Nixon is an "environmentalist" according to Bookchin. Nixon has suggested the Alaska pipeline, the Black Mesa project, more strip mining, nuclear reactors, and the modification of ecology programs, which would result in allowing more toxic chemicals in the air.

An "ecologist," as Bookchin calls himself, would suggest a combination of non-polluting solutions, such as wind and solar power, and methane digestors. Bookchin says that the "environmentalists are looking for one magic source (of energy) that will do it all. The real solution lies in combining and diversifying these approaches."

Bookchin things that in order to use these various approaches, we should have less "detachment from the environment" by getting the energy we use from our own ecosystem. This is obviously impossible in a place like New York City. Therefore, "we should create communities that have an intimate relationship with the countryside."

Bookchin concluded, "There must be social ecology. We must see the city as part of the ecosystem. We need a new balance between people that will also reflect the balance between people and nature."

crunch...

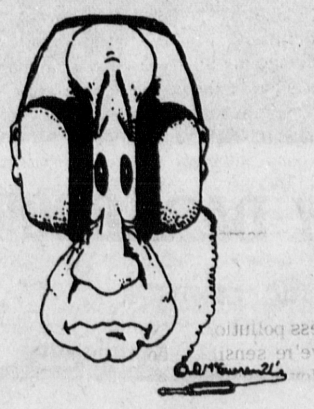
continued from p. 1

number of students enrolled in internships and reading courses. There are 172 students doing internships, and 136 in reading courses. Also 235 students are doing independent work.

Thirty-one students were not given any of their five course choices, as compared to thirty-seven last year. One junior, six sophomores, and thirteen freshmen were given their last choice.

All of the Seniors were given their first choice. About 95% of the juiors, 84% of the sophomores, and 64% of freshmen were given their first choice.

Of all the students, 85% were given their first choices, 6 1/2% were given their second choices, 5% were given their third choices, 2% were given their fourth choices, and 1% were given their fifth choices.



y.o.u. speling bee: tillinghast wins lexical laurels

By DEBBIE GOPPERT

"Camelopard."

"CAMELEOPARD."

"Wrong. Better look it up though, judges. Pardon may have an archaic spelling. Now, for five points, can you give me the definition?"

"A combination of a camel and a leopard?"

"Wrong again. It's a giraffe."

Luck ran against the Tillinghast Titillators in the first round of the student-faculty staff spelling bee, Wednesday, January 9 which began at 4:15 in Dana Auditorium. The bee was a benefit for the Youth Opportunities Unlimited (Y.O.U.), a College-run summer program for inner-city black young people.

Fortunately, this team did not have to rely on luck very often, due to the memory bank of their feature member and defending champion, Pardon Tillinghast. Professor Tillinghast only gave both the popular and archaic spelling of each word and up to four definitions, but also proceeded to correct Master of Ceremonies David Stameshkin's pronunciation of the word.

For 25¢ admission, the audience witnessed the clash of minds among the three herterogeneous student-facutly staff teams, the Tillinghast Titillators, Well's Wonders and Rifelj's Raiders. Competition was conducted as a team effort in the first round, in which 15 seconds were allowed for the correct spelling of a word worth ten points, and the correct definition for five points. When all team members spontaneously shouted the answer at once, the loudest spelling was counted.

In the second round of individual competition, correct spelling scored ten points, and a correct definition was worth ten more.

David Stameshkin hurled words at the teams which they always countered with a definition—any definition. Paraesthesia was defined as "sensation of prickling without cause...you can find a cause later."

Lubricity, meaning slipperyness, was defined as "dirty-minded jokes" by Pardon Tillinghast. Hemorrhoid—"that's a gross little thing." Hyperborean——extreme northern "even further than Vermont." Intumesce, which means to swell, was defined as "getting into trouble or in-to-mess." The score at the end of the first round was 50-80-85, with the Raiders leading and the Titillators still warming up.

In the spell-binding final round of individual contest, the field narrowed down to the defending champion and Nat Forbes. It was "tight sneakers" for Pardon when he spelled chtonic, "phthonic" but Nat misspelled peadutics (which is not "smelly feet" but educating children). Pardon retained his championship when Nat finally missed "ziggeraut." The Rifelj Raiders, whose members were Larry Chase, Grace Zanichkowsky, Carol Rifelj and Nat Forbes, captured the team competition in spite of Tillinghast's conquests. All winners received books for their prizes.

Pardon Tillinghast

poverty in addison county

By MARCY LARMON

Middlebury may be a "rich kid's school", a skier's haven or a scenic vacationland, but it's also in Addison County where poverty is a real and pressing problem. On December 7th and 8th the OEO Conference on Poverty focused on this situation, and the programs developed to help deal with it in this area.

The Vermont Media Project gave a slide show, "Vermont Speaks for Itself", which emphasized the inequality of living conditions in Vermont. One percent of the people own 60% of Vermont's wealth. Many of the largest landholders live in New York or other states, although they own more of Vermont than most Vermonters. Such names as Agway, Hood, IBM, and A & P are frequently listed as property owners.

One of the most serious offenders is the ski industry. Much of the wealth that this claims to bring to Vermont, the program emphasized, actually leaves the state. Over $36 billion was spent on advertising the Vermont skiing last year. Most of this went to New York agencies. Developers from out-of-state made money selling real estate to other out-of-staters. Vacation homes and commuters are not a source of much wealth to Vermonters.

Another problem the slides dealth with was the poor health and especially dental care are widespread in Vermont. One fifth of all Vermonters have lost over half of their natural teeth, and one-half of all children under fifteen have never been to a dentist.

On Saturday, John Graham, County Developer at OEO, discussed more specific problems. When the President signed "revenue sharing" into law he "sounded the death knell" to $25 billion of social services. Funds have been decreasing ever since, and OEO will no longer be funded at all after July 1st. Graham and other social workers are searching for new ways to fund programs they feel will still be needed in Addison County.

These programs have been developed to deal with many aspects of poverty. Tooth Hollow is a dental clinic created by and for the poor. Despite considerable difficulty and expense in its initial stages, the clinic now gives the poor help they can afford. A Co-op owned and operated by the poor makes groceries less expensive. TAP Water, Vermont, has installed running water in twenty-two homes for the first time. The Emergency Food Shelf, which many Middlebury students contribute to, was used by ten families in the past month. A revolving loan fund for emergency fuel deliveries so that no one's heat will be turned off because of non-payment of fuel bills. Five people have used it already. A stock of old clothes is kept for those needing them.

Before Christmas a "Christmas Shop" gave one article of clothing and one toy to each of many poor children. OEO attempts to help people find jobs, but this is difficult in an area where so few jobs are available. One service supplies old furniture and appliances. Another helps families find firewood. Bread and Law task force helps families obtain food stamps. Programs for the over-weight and alcoholics are offered. Consumer guidance and education is available to those seeking it. All of these programs are run by as well as for the poor, supplying a few badly needed jobs.

Graham criticized the present welfare system, which he claimed made people spend twenty hours looking for a job even if they know there are no jobs. He also criticized what he called "the book of man", the regulations and restrictions imposed on social workers, which he suggested be replaced by the "Book of God". He claimed many of the rules were "avowed gerrymandering by officials."

Another group which Graham pointed out created problems in Vermont was the "counter culture." Many students come here, and, attracted by the lifestyle they see, they decide to stay and work. "Going back to nature" has become popular in the last few decades. Students buy the oldest, cheapest dwellings. Then, with their college educations behind them, they become blacksmiths, carpenters, waitresses, simple craftsmen. Often they are concerned with the plight of the poor, but they take jobs and homes away from them. Land prices shoot up and jobs disappear.

The Poverty Conference has been designed primarily to explain the many OEO programs in the hope of recruiting much needed volunteers. Many professionals and social workers were there for that purpose. However, a plea for volunteers was not much good because almost no students attended in the first place. Graham recalled addressing a packed Mead Chapel several years ago, but Munroe was almost empty. Perhaps interest in the conditions of the poor, like so many other things in the 60's was only a passing fad.

humor...

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night.

Essentially he felt that Vermont humor was a point of view towards life, an ability to see typical events in an atypical light, and not simply as matter of dust-dry wit. As such, it is deeply rooted in the Vermont character, and immediately differentiates him from all outsiders even those who have moved to the state years ago. Professor Smith described the case of a Massachusetts couple living in Vermont, who asked their neighbor if their children could be considered "Vermonters," as they had been born in the state. The neighbor replied, "Wal, by God. If the cat has kittens in the oven, ya' don't call'em biscuits, do ya'?"

To Professor Smith, being a Vermonter is a definite asset for anyone, for it imbues people with certain indelible character traits. The body of his lecture was devoted to illuminating these traits through anecdotes of the area and his own past. In fact, it began to sound like a recitation of Scout laws as he ran down a list of seven characteristics every Vermonter usually posesses.

The standard caricature of the Vermont farmer is a weathered old man with a pitchfork and flapping clothes, standing by the side of a dusty road. It is always the sophisticated New Yorker or Bostonian who falls victim to the seeming simplicity of this humble figure. Such was the case of the woman from Scarsdale who stopped at one of those numerous handmade "Maple Syrup" signs and noticed the farmer's cat slurping milk from a valuable antique saucer. Her conniving mind sought a means of acquiring the dish, and she successfully offered to buy the cat for five dollars. As she bent over to scoop up the cat, she mentioned that she assumed the cat's dish was included in the bargain. "Nope," the farmer replied, "But that's the third cat I've sold today."

Tolerance is another vitue of the native Vermonter, particularly of gentlemanly characters such as John Penworthy, one-time resident eccentric of Middlebury. All year round, John wore a black wool cap pulled down tightly on his head, and spent his time walking up and down the streets of Middlebury winding and unwinding a large ball of twine. It was his custom to go into the bakery every morning for coffee and a doughnut. One morning he sat down at one of the shop's booths with his snack, only to return to the baker minutes later to exchange the doughnut for two cookies. After his snack, he paid the baker for the coffee only.

"But John," the baker protested, "You didn't pay for the cookies."

"Wal," said John, "I traded the doughnut in for the cookies."

"But you didn't pay for the doughnut."

To which John replied very logically, "But I didn't eat the doughnut" and stalked out of the bakery.

Vermonters tend to be unsophisticated and to poke fun at those in high places.

Professor Smith believes that years of dealing with cows have made the Vermonter forthright and honest. This he feels, explains the Vermont road sign which reads simply, "This is not Route 103." If the connection between honesty, milking cows, and Route 103 eludes you, you must be one of them fureigners.

Vermonters are independent. When Professor Smith first came to Middlebury and was assigned a college house downtown, he and his wife arranged with the painters to have the interior painted while they were gone for the summer.

He returned in August to find a hallway he had requested to be done in beige, painted a deep, rich purple. Accosting the painters, he asked how they could have made such a glaring mistake and they replied that the more they thought about it, the more they decided he really would not like a beige hallway, so they painted it purple.

Much Vermont humor stems from an irrepressible desire to understate the situation. Thus, when the temperature falls to -10 degrees, "The snow h'ain't goin' melt much."

Lastly, to demonstate the ingeniousness of Vermonters, Professor Smith drew once again on his boyhood recollections of Pittsford. One winter a local man had stored up a particularly nice woodpile, which he was depending upon to keep his house warm that winter. However, the pile seemed to be dwindling faster than he was using it, and he could not catch the culprit. So he chose a few choice pieces of maple from the pile, drilled a few holes in the logs, and filled the holes with black powder. About a week later, he noticed a family down the street buying a new stove.

Professor Smith entertained his willing audience for an hour with more than thirty anecdotes about Vermont life. As he concluded, he raised the question of whether Vermont humor is in danger of dying out, He personally felt assured that the unique vision of life in this area is so ingrained in the peoples' character that its continuance was guaranteed.

Quoting another native Vermonter, Calvin Coolidge, Professor Smith reiterated his own feelings: "I love Vermont because of her hills and valleys, her scenery and invigorating climate, but most of all because of her indomitable people."

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Survey...

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Someone else said, "For Vermont, it's O.K."

Several people preferred gas rationing to banning Sunday gas sales.

The last question provoked highly individual responses. "It's gonna hurt us terrible." "I'll have to tighten my belt and change my lifestyle." "A large part of the problem is the young people with their big cars and big engines. Folks don't do enough walking anymore." "I'm going to wear a lot more clothes." "It'll hurt the ski industry." "We have a son in college and we don't now when he'll be able to come home."

"It won't; I have my horse and buggy all ready." "It's too early to tell." "We'll all be healthier; less auto accidents and less pollution." "Nothing major, because we're sensible people in the first place. How's that for an arrogant answer?"

Letters to the editor

To The Editor:

I could have put this in a review, but thought it more appropriate to respond to criticism informally and directly . Incidentally, I like it when people strongly disagree with what I've said. You have no idea how sick a critic can get of the sterile congratulatory blatherings that so constantly come his way. We grow, after all, only through confrontation with that which would have us change.

My remarks concerning the Name Brand String Band have been condemned on the grounds that creative endeavour is so rare at Middlebury, and consequently so precious, that it is a commentator's duty to afford any such attempts encouragement in the hopes of fostering a healthier, more vital artistic life in the community.

This in a way, is a very valid point, and I deeply repect the honesty and sincerity of its proponents. It is also a seductive line of thought that envisions the critic as having a vested interest in the growth and stimulation of the artistic community, as opposed to the community oas a whole.

No, I do not conceive of the critic as a patron of the arts. I agree that the arts exist in a social context, and are inseparable from that social context. By the same token, however, I think that what ails the society will also ail the artist. Art, in a sense, is society writ large. I cannot, in good conscience simultaneously praise the artist and deplore his precarious position in the community, if I think that the unhealthy conditions which make his position so precarious are to a great extent his own responsibility; as a member of the society, he assists that society in the fettering of his artistic potencies. This, of course, is especially true of female artists, but it applies to all.

I do not believe that the arts can be furthered unless we all can be made to see wherein the shackles lie, how they are put on, and of what they are made. The critic's function is to point such things out to the best of his admittedly limited ability.

I, too, am dissatisfied with my comments on the Name Brand String Band, but not because I consider them excessive. I think that they did not go far enough.

I have said that all of my judgments are totally subjective. This may seem to indirectly contradict the above. However, if as a critic I am to eschew the conventional wisdoms in reviewing a performance—which I must do if I am to have any truth in the review—where else can I look for alternative criteria but to an analysis of myself and my experiences? All good writing, I think, is essentially autobiographical.

Seth Steinzor

To The Editor:

I wish to express my sincere thanks to those students who helped to move books to a safer place during the flooding conditions in the Library on December 9.

Without their help many valuable volumes would have been damaged beyond repair. As a result of their efforts, no books were lost and the few which became water-soaked have been salvaged.

John R. McKenna
Librarian

To The Editor:

I would appreciate your publishing the following as a open letter to the editor of the Student Course Guide:

Sir:

One would gather from the style and manner of the Student Course Guide that it would pose as a document of profound empiricism and thus should give no haven to untested editorial assertions when the data for a test of such assertions are immediately and readily available.

No, Mr. Tatgenhorst, the Prof. Blurbs for the Psychology Dept. (Course Guide, p. 150) were NOT "all written by Dr. Ewell." Indeed he did request his colleagues to cooperate with what was certainly a pretentious, perhaps a presumptuous, request from the editor of the Course Guide. And cooperate they did: they took of their overburdened time and each wrote the "blurbs" appropriate for his or her courses. And by Dr. Ewell's own wish he had not even an editorial prerogative with respect to them.

Indeed, sir, you owe Dr. Prouty and Ms. Gibbons an apology for your careless and unwarranted assumptions about authorship of their blurbs in the Course Guide. You owe it to them as people who were willing to cooperate with your requests. You certainly owe it to them in behalf of future editors of the Course Guide. If you want these future editors to have faculty cooperation, you owe present faculty apology for gross and careless misattribution of their writings.

My colleagues have every right to feel plagiarised by their department chairman who unwittingly fell prey to the shoddy scholarship of an editor so careless of truth that he wouldn't spend even a 30 second telephone call to test it.

Albert H. Ewell, Jr.
CHAIRMAN, Department of Psychology

To The Editor:

One would gather from the style and manner of Dr. Ewell's letter that he spent a lot of his "overburdened time" fretting about a mistake which seems to me to have no far-reaching consequences. A 30-second telephone call would have quickly elicited a simple explanation as well as my sincere public and personal apologies.

Indeed, I do owe Dr. Prouty, Ms. Gibbons, and Dr. Ewell an apology not for "careless and unwarranted assumption" but for an editing error which allowed an inquiry from a typist concerning the organization of the psychology department essays to be printed as an "editor's note." Her obviously unprofessional note was not meant to go past the editor's desk.

I greatly appreciated the essays of the professors who were so kind as to cooperate with my presumptuous requests. I regret and must take responsibility for any Course Guide mistakes such as those indicated by Dr. Ewell and Mr. Motolanez.

I apologize to Dr. Ewell, Dr. Prouty, Ms. Gibbons, and Mr. Motolanez as well as to any students who may have been misled by my unfortunate errors. (The Course Guide makes only very limited claims to "profound empiricism" but I thank Dr. Ewell for the compliment.)

Another Course Guide error which must be corrected is the omission of thanks to several people who helped to make the Spring Course Guide a success. Both the Data Processing Department and Mr. Raymond Denny gave generously of their time, know-how, and equipment.

I would also like to complete my thanks to John Marzulli and Tim Counihan for their performance above, beneath, and all around the call of duty.

David Tatgenhorst

To the Editor:

We're cold, and the reason we're cold is that we have put our faith and resources into atomic power (nuclear fission) instead of making use of the sun's rays directly and indirectly.

After thirty years of atom-splitting with thirty billion dollars invested in the Atomic Energy Commission, atomic power is proving to be unreliable and unsafe, and the AEC has not yet found a way to dispose of or store radioactive wastes. The care of what does not escape is a major expense, hazard, and problem. Yet, the powers-that-be plan to carry nuclear fission into bigger, more difficult and more dangerous technology.

"I don't know who's winning, but I know who's losing," says "The Small Society". Indeed we are all losing and will continue to until we, the people who go to the polls, insist that present solar technology be used to give us quick, reliable, and safe energy. We must also demand that all atomic power plants and their construction be stopped.

We see little rationale for believing that Alaskan oil or nuclear fission can fill our needs as quickly or reliably as several other sources of power, if we have the will to harness them.

The following quotations were recorded by Egan O'Connor from a communication of the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility, Inc., which includes four Nobel Laureates on its Board of Directors.

"To me, it seems self-evident that engineers and industry could produce wind generators and methane-makers and solar heat-concentrating devices just as quickly as they could deliver on the so-called 'immediate' fossil fuel options. Yet the notion is prominent that solar energy can't even be considered as a near-term contributor."

"Professor William Heronemus has shown convincingly that, with mass production of wind-power equipment, wind-power plants built from now on would be just as cheap, or cheaper, for New England than nuclear plants."

"When overt and covert enemies of solar energy are confronted with the near-term competitiveness of wind-power, they retreat to the claim that wind-power is too limited to make any significant contribution to our energy supplies.

According to Heronemus, however, the total energy available to this country from the winds via practical wind-power is too limited systems complete with the necessary storage sub-systems, could total at least one trillion kilowatt-hours per year. That amount represents two-thirds of our total 1970 electric power consumption, and about one-quarter of our total alleged requirements for electric power in 1985.

"Space limits me from discussing all the other solar-energy technologies which could be made cost-competitive in the very near future, so I will just quote the conclusions of the National Science Foundation (N.S.F.) Solar Energy Panel in December 1972: "For most applications, the cost of converting solar energy to useful forms of energy is now higher than conventional sources, but due to increasing process of conventional fuels...it will become competitive in the near future." By near future, the N.S.F. Panel specified 5 to 15 years."

"The panel also singled out sea thermal power for special mention; sea-thermal power is based on solar heat collected naturally by the sea. The Panel said that if the U.S. tapped sea-thermal power from the Gulf Stream alone, 'the total annual production could exceed the year 2000 projected total energy demands."

"It is true that after 20 years of hard work and promotion, nuclear power contributes only about 1% of our energy."

The AEC uses large quantities of electricity in producing nuclear fuel, in its gasious diffusion plants. We don't know how much of this is used for power plants because some of the product goes to the military and that's secret. But, at one time, these diffusion plants used 12% of all the power generate in the land.

The danger of atomic power plants is precipitous and imminent. Such top experts as Dr. David Inglis, who helped once to design nuclear reactors, have become apostles for closing down active nuclear plants and curtailing future construction.

We think people should listen to these men. A few years ago they were hopeful of making nuclear fission safe enough to be acceptable. Now they speak not only of the harmful radioactive releases related to their operation, but of the complete and total defenselessness these plants impose on us. The bomb-producing plutonium and other radioactive substances which accumulate and are transported and reprocessed, could be released through sabotage, fanatics, war, acts of God, or human error.

We're cold and the powers-that-be tell us we can't use solar energy for twenty to thirty years.

When the big power companies realize that this is not true and that the more they invest in nuclear power, the greater their losses will be, our problems will be solved. If they would start now to put up the dollars to begin mass production of solar technologies, as wind, sea-thermal, methane, and heat, these could become competitive in the 1970's.

But Exxon does not own the sun and will be hard to convince. We, the people, must educate and pressure, every place that we can, for a moratorium on nuclear power and full steam ahead on solar power.

David Chandler and
Gladys Lodge,
Legislative Chairman
Vermont Natural Food
and Farming Association

To The Editor:

I am writing this letter because the average student at Middlebury does not know how tenure works at Middlebury College, the purpose of tenure at the College, or the effects it has on the quality of teaching. I will also offer some ideas on how the system could be improved. I spent four years at Middlebury and therefore consider myself enough acquainted with the tenure system to write an educated opinion of the system.

Tenure at Middlebury , after eliminating technicalities and exceptions, works basically in the following way. A teacher has to serve an "apprenticeship" before being eligible for tenure.

As states in the Middlebury College Handbook, "A member of the faculty shall be considered for appointment with tenure after a normal qualifying period of six years of service in academic instruction on the faculty of Middlebury College, or seven years of service in full-time academic instruction at the college level including not less than four years on the faculty of Middlebury College." After this apprenticeship, he is either tenured or terminated.

The rest of the system works as follows. After serving as an apprentice, this person comes up for tenure and the President decides whether or not to tenure this person. The President is helped in his decision by recommendations from the chairman of the department of the candidate in question, and from the Faculty Council's Subcommittee on Tenure and Promotions (STP). The chairman of the department bases his recommendation on student opinion and tenured faculty opinion. The STP bases its recommendation on written and oral evaluation of the candidate by tenured faculty, other members of the

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faculty, students, alumni, and any other appropriate sources.

Of the two advisory groups to the President, the STP is by far the most important, partly because the department chairman's recommendation is also considered when making the STP's recommendation.

The STP is composed of the three full professors on the Faculty Council. They are: Dr. George Saul (Biology), chairman; Dr. Jack Craven (Economics); and Dr. Howard Munford (American Literature).

One important factor that I have not discussed so far which influences the President's decision is what I call Middlebury's "Booked Up Law." This law is not written and supposedly (according to the President) not a firm law.

Technically what it says is that "in the opinion of the President, formed after consultation with the chairman of the department and upon receipt of a recommendation of the Subcommittee on Reappointment, Promotion, and Tenure in consultation with the Teaching Resources Committee and tenured members of the department in question, the complement of the individual's department does not warrant the addition of another tenured member."

In reality, this law is very firm, allowing only 50% of a department to be tenured. 50% of an odd number of faculty in a department is rounded up.

Except for the Booked Up Law, the decision to tenure boils down to how good a teacher the candidate is. Very little emphasis is put on publication. For example, a teacher in the biology department was recently tenured who has never published. I feel this is an excellent policy of the present system.

Purpose of Tenure

Middlebury College supports the purpose of tenure as stated by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). "Tenure is a means to certain ends, specifically (1) freedom of teaching and research and of extramural activities and (2) a sufficient degree of economic security to make the profession attractive to men and women of ability. Freedom and economic security, hence, tenure, are indispensable to the success of an institute in fulfilling its obligation to its students and to society."

The primary goal of any college should be to give the best possible education to its students. Therefore, any tenure system should work toward this goal. The present tenure system is self- defeating. It does not allow for the best possible faculty at the College. Here is why.

First, if a poor teacher is tenured, it is almost impossible to get rid of him. I have talked to two faculty members, one a chairman of a department, neither one has ever remembered a tenured faculty member being fired. Does this mean that all the tenured faculty at Middlebury are good or even adequate teachers? Hardly so!

I can name a professor in the biology deparment who is inadequate. There are at least two professors in the economic department who deliver exceeding dull and rather poor lectures. I had an English teacher who, without exaggeration, was the worst English teacher I have ever had. There are also professors in Chemistry and Psychology who are poor. I did not take courses offered by every deparment, but from those departments which I did take courses, I saw, on an average, at least one poor teacher per department.

The second major criticism I have of the present tenure system is that it does not allow for the best teachers to be tenured. How absurd can a system get that will not tenure a person who is by far a better teacher than any professor within his department? Is not one of the purposes of tenure to attract high quality people into the teaching profession? If you don't think so, reread the AAUP statement on tenure cited earlier, which Middlebury College endorses. Middlebury College, you are not attracting high quality professors, you are actually rejecting them!

For example, Dr. Ledlie in the Chemistry Department is considered by students and by members of the Administration to be the best member of the department. Will he be tenured? NO, because the chemistry department is considered "booked up." Dr. Scaife, also of the chemistry department, was a superb teacher. Was he tenured? No, the same reason. Dr. Wenders of the economic department was the best teacher in the whole department. Was he tenured? NO. The economic department was "booked up." These excellent teachers can not even stay at Middlebury and teach without tenure. They must leave after seven years; how ridiculous.

Improvements

An ideal tenure system is one which attracts and keeps the best possible teachers at the College. I feel in order to do this you must have a system where: 1) the best teachers are allowed to teach at the College, i.e. do away with the "booked up" law; 2) the teachers are given some economic security so that they are attracted to the College, but not an economic privilege like the present system fosters; 3) the teacher has the freedom to teach what he wants without being terminated, i.e., academic freedom.

I believe the following system would fulfill these three requirements.

A new teacher should be hired for a maximum of three years. This period allows the faculty and the students ample time to judge the teaching abilities of this person. It also allows ample time for the new teacher to acquaint himself with Middlebury, the campus, the students, the Administration etc. It also allows time for a teacher, especially a young teacher, to improve on his teaching performance.

After three years, every new teacher would be considered for a seven year contract wherein the teacher couldn't be terminated except for neglect of duty.

Some people would argue that seven years is not a long enough period to provide economic security for a teacher. My answer to that is that seven years is seven years more than most jobs give you. I can not think of any job, except for teaching in a tenured system, where a person can neglect his job so much without getting fired.

This seven year period gives the teacher at least some freedom to teach what he chooses and in the manner he chooses. Some people would say that this is not enough freedom. I would answer that any advantages gained from increases in this freedom must be weighed agaist disadvantages in extending a tenured contract beyond seven years. The longer a contract is, the harder it is to remove that teacher from office.

After this seven year period, the contract would either be renewed or terminated. Of course termination should be considered with the question in mind of whether the college has a reasonable chance of getting a better teacherweighed against the possibility of getting a poorer teacher. This decision should be decided by four groups.

First, and most important, student evaluation should be heavily weighed. Ideally all students should evaluate their teachers and such evaluation read by the department chairman and passed on to Subcommittee on Tenure an Promotion (STP). The students should publish a handbook listing course content and teacher evaluation. A lot of colleges already do this.

Second, the faculty of the appropriate department should evaluate their colleague and such recommendations should be given to the department chairman who in turn reports to the STP.

Third, the STP should consider all evidence presented and obtain additional information from any source that seems appropriate. The STP should report to the President who is the last of the four groups mentioned and should have veto power over the STP's recommendation. However, the President's decision should be able to be over-ridden by a 2/3 vote of the STP. I feel that the above proposed system gives academic freedom to the teacher, financial insurance to the teacher, and the College a reasonable assurance of having the best possible teachers at the college.

The STP is presently re-evaluating the tenure system. Dr. Saul, the chairman of the committee, says a decision is expected soon. Preliminary indication is that the present system will be revised. Middlebury students should carefully evaluate the new system and ask themselves if such a system will insure them of best possible education. If not, it is up to them to push for a better system, for they are the people who will eventually suffer.

Mason Browne
Woods Hole, Mass.

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editorial

middlebury secrets

ENJOY A WORRY-FREE WINTER!

The Nixon Administration's methods of governing have spawned a morass of facile analogies to other political situations. Yet the parallels between conditions which exist on a national level and the state of political control at Middlebury College invite yet another, perhaps not so facile, comparison.

Though it is difficult to generalize about the widespread bankruptcy of the Nixon Administration, it is clear that it has long been characterized by two things: (1) the conduct of decision-making behind closed doors, and (2) the quiet but pervasive influence of corporate ideology and corporate figures. It may be that that the same can be said about the conduct of the affairs of Middlebury College.

The first point seems the more obvious. Most of the important decisions which affect the conditions in which Middlebury students live, and especially, the decisions which affect Middlebury's relation to the community and our society, are made in elite, closed circles. Will the Faculty give this any consideration in its upcoming deliberations on the Special Committee's reccomendations on college governance? Probably not.

Students, in fact, have become so inured to this sad state of affairs that they become aware of it only when the pattern is broken, most notably by two recent developments: the all-college meeting of last December, and the upcoming peek at men and women reputed to be actual members of the Board of Trustees of Middlebury College, this Friday, January 18.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the rather poorly attended meeting in December afforded many students their first look at President Armstrong since their class's Freshman Orientation. The meeting , of course, was the first of its sort here since the Student Strike of spring, 1970, when the current senior class was still in high school. This Friday, members of the Trustees' Undergraduate Life Committee will hold an open meeting with students, again for the first time in years. Nice of them to include us. These two events are encouraging, but they must be regarded at present as mere tokenism.

Depending on the occasion, inquiring students are treated to varying explanations of exactly who holds power in the College. It remains unclear exactly who is deemed best qualified to make decisions for the institution, with few if any provisions for even a consultative role for the 1800 students of the College. Need it be said, however, that these students are legally recognized as adults prepared for the full responsibilities of cftizenship and for making choices within a democratic system of government?

One occasion, the decision to build our new circus tent (some will prefer to call it a fieldhouse), we are told that the alumni are responsible, because they are willing to make contributions for such a building. On another occasion, the College's decision to deny a request for even a minimum of facilities for the Addison County Dental Clinic, it is the President who acts to preserve the College's virginal purity as an ''educational institution.'' Compassion, apparently, is not the concern of such institutions. In the case of Project GM three years ago, when the Student Forum and other groups urged that the College use its votes as a GM stockholder for certain ''social responsibility'' measures, it was the Trustees who acted to block such an action. Nearly all the Trustees, of course, have corporate backgrounds. Lastly, a vaguely defined and still mysterious agreement between the Trustees and the Administration led to the recent decision to purchase the fraternities.

Who wields the bulk of political power at Middlebury? The answer to that question might explain why the College chooses playgrounds over libraries, can't spare three rooms for poor people with rotting teeth, and will not allow students to live in financially independent fraternities.

This editorial began by making two generalizations about the Nixon Administration and went on to draw a parallel between the first of these two and conditions at Middlebury. Perhaps the second of these generalizations, also, is not irrelevant to the matter of governance at Middlebury. Might the Trustees and the assumptions under which they operate have something to do with it all?

G.D.

Rambling and Scrambling

By NATHANIEL FORBES

For the first time in as long as anyone we know can remember, the students of Middlebury College are going to get a chance to look at and talk to some of the folks who, it is alleged, run the place. We refer to the Trustees of course. Having been persuaded of the importance of moving their winter meeting from New York to Middlebury, the Trustees will be on campus this weekend.

And for your benefit, they have agreed to wheel out the Undergraduate Life committee to field flak, haggle with harrassers, and generally level with the lumpen.

The Undergraduate Life committee is, according to Dennis O'Brien, those Trustees best suited to deal with the concerns of undergraduates. This committee does not include all of the high-rolling heavyweights on the Board of Trustees, but it is not without its luminaries.

Chief among these is Felix G. Rohatyn, partner in Wall Street's Lazard Freres and Company, who has been fingered as the fellow who fixed the deal with the Justice Department for our old corporate friend, ITT.

Also an Undergraduate Lifer is Arnold LaForce, Vice Chairman of the Board of the Brady Security and Realty Corporation and "formerly" Executive Vice President of El Paso Natural Gas Company and a Vice President of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

And Robert Cleary, a Vice President of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith since 1967, is also a member. There are thirteen members of the committee in all.

Other Trustees will be on campus for the winter meeting, but will not attend the meeting with students. However, as of this writing, only nine of the thirteen members of the UL committee are planning to be in attendance. And according to T. Richardson Miner, Assistant to the President, that number could dwindle if transportation difficulties arise next weekend because of the much- heralded energy crisis.

Mrs. J. Howard Howson, for instance, who is a study counselor at Vassar College, will not be attending because, she said, "I don't drive alone in the winter months." A recently revised bus schedule prevents her from making any of the Trustee meetings this weekend.

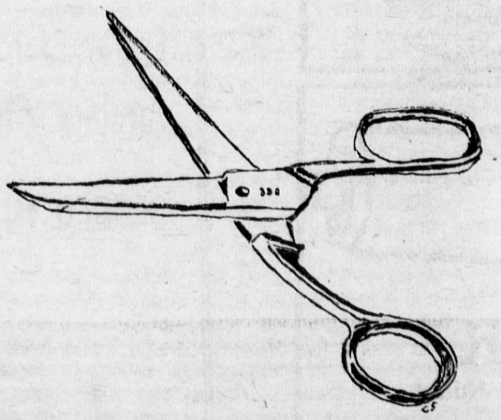
Mrs. Jerome Eppler is graciously recuperating from a back injury in Palm Beach, Florida, "trying to jump the surf and exercise," she said. Mrs. Eppler, who is a leader of the 175th Anniversary Fund Drive, said she is "a real Middlebury booster. I really care." She hopes to make the Spring meeting.

Mrs. Anthony G. L. Brackett, Academic Dean at Norwalk Community College, will be, according to Miner, "in New York or Washington."

And, not least important, Felix Rohatyn will be unable to attend. Mrs. Rohatyn, reached at home in New York, didn't have "any idea how to reach him," though she said he was not out of town "as far as I know."

Those mmbers of the committee who 'plan to attend' are: Arnold LaForce; Robert Cleary; Frederick Lapham' an "investment advisor in Burlington, Vt." who is also a director of the Chittenden Trust Co. and has been active in land development and real estate investment for over twenty years; Mrs. Ralph Erickson, Headmistress of the Chaffee School in Connecticut; Gladstone Chandler, Assistant General Manager of the Metropolitan Atlanta (Ga.) Rapid Transit Authority, and former acting City Manager of East Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Charlotte Hickcox of the American Board of Anesthesiology; Miss Mary Reardon, class of 1970, who works for the Department of Community Affairs in Boston; Jon Groetzinger, class of 1971, who is completing Cornell Law School specializing in Environmental and International Law; and Kenneth Nourse, Dean of Admissions at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Mass.

The idea of a student-Trustee meeting was originally suggested during the 'discussion' of the fraternity issue last fall, so presumably fraternities will be the subject of much discussion next Friday. Although the agenda had not been set as of last Saturday, rumor has it that possible topics include: the Trustee selection process; corporate responsibility, or lack thereof; the Committee on the College Report; the nature and value of a Middlebury education; and the role of the Trustees at Middlebury.



The meeting will take place on Friday afternoon, January 18, at 3:30 PM in Munroe Lounge. Cocktails and dinner will be served in Proctor Hall afterwards for Trustees and members of the Student Forum. Lively repartee is assured.

JIA in Japan

The Further Adventures of President James Armstrong. This week's episode finds the President in the mysterious Far East. Accompanied by Mrs. Carol Armstrong and Mr. Hiroshi Miyaji, Director of the Japanese Summer School, Himself left on January 3 for a visit to Japan.

The purpose of the visit, according to T. Richardson Miner, Assistant to the President, was to explore the possibilities of funding for the Japanese School, with a view toward establishing a year-round program in Japanese, pursuant to the recommendation of the Special Committee to add another language during the regular academic year. The Director of Public Information, Mr. Larry Chase, informs us that Mr. Miyaji and PresidentArmstrong conferred with the Japanese Foundation, an ominously-nomered institution which Mr. Miner believes is partially funded by the Japanese Government.

Mr. Miner, responding to the suggestion that the College might be thinking of opening an Asian School, said that he did not think that plans had progressed that far as yet.

The language school "probably" paid for the trip, according to Mr. Miner. Round trip air-fare from New York to Tokyo for two people is $2192 as of Jan.1. President Armstrong drew up the itinerary for the trip Himself in consultation with Mr. Miyaji. He visited Tokyo from Jan. 5 to Jan. 7, where He stayed at the Akasaka Tokyu Hotel (6800 yen and up per night for a twin room - about $23). ThenHe spent one day and night in Kyoto, where He stayed at the Kyoto Hotel (same price). He returned to Tokyo on Jan 8, and left Japan for Honolulu on January 10.

The President did attend an alumni dinner in Hawaii on Friday January 11, but rather than flying on to Long Beach California for another dinner later in the week, the President and Mrs. Armstrong remained in Hawaii. Mr. Miner explained that the President was "recharging his metabolic clock". He left Hawaii on January 14 for Middlebury.

The President will be back at his desk, we are informed, on the morning of January 16, in time to greet arriving Trustees.

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtr

The pall of impeachment

Adelle Smith sighs as she folds the form and neatly seals the gummed envelope. She arrives at nine and leaves at five. All day she looks at these totems on her glass-topped desk in the outer office: a cradled telephone with a bank of push-buttons; an additional bank of buttons for upstairs; a calendar that folds over; a circular Lazy Susan for office stamps and an ink pad; an olive green metal file box; a porcelain roller to wet stamps; a dispenser for blue paper jotting slips; a typewriter; a hand-cranked adding machine; a glass Christmas gift of cactus plants that haven't died yet and a picture of her mother.

She puts the envelope in the "Out" box. She sighs. The envelope is white and addressed to "Internal Revenue Service Center." It is her income tax. She earns $150 a week—$7800 a year—but she never sees it. She finds she has paid $1057.50 in tax in the past year: 14 cents on the dollar. Who does she tink about as she looks somberly at the letter? President Nixon.

Congress comes back to Washington January 21 and maybe it will do something about Adelle Smith, and maybe not, but in a way it will be influenced by her. For it, too, will be thinking about President Nixon's surprising income tax, though the subject does not rightly fit into the impeachment investigation now begun. It is doubtful whether most people, even yet, realize how impeachment is going to dominate things in the next few months.

--Just about the time Mr. Nixon delivers his State of the Union message this month, theHouse committee on impeachment may ask for subpoena powers and there will be the first preliminary test of sentiment in Congress.

--Just about the time (February-March) that Mr. Nixon is seeking to implement new initiatives and restore his prestige, the House committee considers holding open debate on what constitutes an "impeachable offense," and will psychoanalyze the Founding Fathers. (They said impeachment should be a "bridle" on a headstrong President; what did they mean?)

--Just about the time in April when the House committee sends a report to the full House, the last of 81 million income-tax-paying Americans will join Adelle Smith and hurriedly send their April 15 forms to the Internal Revenue Service which will shake $110 billion out of the envelopes. Many taxpayers will be mentally comparing their raxes with Mr. Nixon's.

This may be terribly unfair. We are just trying to explore the background of the forthcoming situation; such a stiuation as the nation has not seen for a century. The impeachment procedure, now started, is like an irreversible excalator that climbs implacably and inexorably to some new unknown political landing.

As for Mr. Nixon's taxes, in 1970 he paid $792 on a total of $262942; and in 1971 he paid $878 on earnings of $262384. By use of loopholes he raised his estate from a third of a million to a million while in office. We will presume that all his tax shelters were legitimate though the Internal Revenue Service has reopened an audit on them. But Adelle Smith twirls the roller with which she wets postage stamps. Why, she paid more taxes than the President!

Whether Mr. Nixon deserves impeachment may be left to Congress but a bigger question is whether his authority will be such, if he survives, that he can govern. Wouldn't it be better for the country if, for reasons of health, he turned the helm over to Jerry?

A lot of Republican leaders think so; they think that their party would be aided if Mr. Nixon retired. But we have another odd feeling about this: that in the savage midterm election year of 1974 a lot of voters are not going out gunning for Republicans, nor Democrats, but for incumbents. What have Democrats done for us that they deserve support?

There is a vacuum of leadership in the Democratic Congress. They are lolling back waiting for the plum to fall in their lap. Where is the housing legislation there should be; where is the health legislation? Congress can't put its own budget procedure in shape. It slipped out of Washington in the energy crisis without an agreement; in the midst of shameful exposure of campaign contribution abuses, it could not produce a remedy. Above all, tax reform. The tax system that benefits Mr. Nixon, that enriches the oil companies, that imposes a rate on the rich man's capital gains only half that on worker's wage, is continued because the House Ways and Means committee under chairman Wilbur Mills (D. - Ark) does not act. Why should they act? Campaign contributions that helped elect them came from the wealthy who like the tax system the way it is.

It seems a wise rule-of-thumb for this correspondent in the coming election to vote against any congressional incumbent, of whichever party, who does not affirmatively show cause for doing otherwise. Things are not as brutal as they were when Mark Twain was a newspaper correspondent in this city. It was a century ago in President Johnson's impeachment trial and he called congressmen the only "distinctly native American criminal class." We don't talk that way now; lobbyists and trusts don't operate as crassly as in the Gilded Age. But although the payoff has been sublimated, it is still there. Why else has the oil depletion allowance lasted so long; why else is $14 billion lost annually on the capital gains loophole which IRS statistics indicate goes almost wholly to the richest one percent of the taxpayers?

As for Mr. Nixon, his zealous supporters tried to politicize the Internal Revenue Servic just as John Mitchell did Justice. White House counsel Dean complained in mid-1971 that the then Commissioner wouldn't cooperate, wouldn't "crack down" on liberals, wouldn't disclose secret tax information "regarding our political enemies." An "enemies list" was offered for special tax audits. The despised IRS "bureaucrats" fought back (more credit to them) but sometimes yielded. Confidential tax figures of Democratic chairman Larry O'Brien were apparently leaked personally to Mr. Nixon by Dean (Dean's diary: September 15, 1972). A local federal judge in a blistering 31 page ruling here last month said the "the inference of political intervention has been unmistakeably raised" in the IRS' failure to grant exemption to a public interest group (center on Corporate Responsibility).

Did Mr. Nixon know of this? Did he know about tax finagling in the dairy case, in the ITT case? Did he know about his own tax loopholes, or the damaged tapes? Maybe Congress will find out.

aec courting disasters

By Ralph Nader

When Richard Nixon was promoting the safety of nuclear power plants before the Associated Press editors last month, he asserted reassuringly that his San Clemente residence was only a few miles from one such nuclear facility. What he didn't tell the editors is that this plant at San Onofre, California, had closed down for several months on October 21 due to a serious and costly accident.

The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was notified that day of the damage by Southern California Edison but, contrary to regulations, kept the matter secret. Public disclosure came on November 22 through a stroy in the Los Angeles Times. Reporter Lee Dye asked an AEC official why the secrecy. He replied: "I just don't have an answer for that."

Not having answers to key questions about nuclear plants, as well as the transportation and disposal of their deadly wastes, is nothing new at the AEC. In recent months, the agency has learned more about how its vaunted standards were either inadequate or unobserved by the reactor manufacturers or utilities who build these "nukes".

AEC internal memoranda and reports refer to "near misses" or the presence of "good luck" to describe how design defects or operating errors were closer to causing a catastrophic chain reaction which would release radioactivity into the environment.

Here are some recent plant hazards acknowledged by AEC officials:

(1) The critical emergency core cooling system (ECCS) in these plants (39 are now operating with varying degrees of unreliability) is deficient. The ECCS is the fail-safe system that is supposed to prevent the doomsday class melt-down accident and the massive civilian casualties, property damage and the cancerous contamination of an area the size of Pennsylvania.

(2) A uranium fuel densification (shrinkage) problem took the AEC by surprise and led it to admit that such a defect can seriously aggravate accidents. This risk illustrates how much remains to be understood about reactor operation by those officials who so glibly assure the public about nuclear power safety.

(3) Earthquake risks, which slowing licensing of "nukes" in California, have presented themselves in Virginia where a nearly completed $1 billion nuclear plant 45 miles from Richmond was belatedly discovered by a "Who us worry?" AEC to be right over a geological fault. The agency also discovered that the Millstone Plant in Connecticut and other plants contained inoperative equipment designed to control excessive vibrations in the event of an earthquake.

(4) Another recently discovered defect affects certain reactors manufactured by General Electric and the adequacy of reactor cooling.

(5) The AEC's regulatory staff has issued a report casting doubt even on the reliability of the emergency shutdown systems at nuclear plants.

Add to these troubles the warnings to the AEC by the General Accounting Office which reported laxness in the AEC's supervision of the transportation of nuclear waste materials. More recently the GAO told Congress that it found little security at three commercial facilities handling special nuclear materials which could be stolen or diverted to make nuclear weapons. The AEC had previously given these plants ok ratings.

More radioactive wastes--in the thousands of gallons--have leaked from their temporary storage sites in Richland, Washington. Nuclear power plant wastes must be contained from the environment for nearly a half million years. An amount of the lethal Plutonium 239 not exceeding twenty pounds could, if efficiently dispersed, give lung cancer to everyone on earth. In calling for a nuclear fission plant phase-out, a leading cost-benefit economist, Allen Kneese of Resources for the Future, called it a "moral problem" and "one of the most consequential that has ever faced mankind."

In the light of these and other developments, more scientists are favoring short term energy alternatives through pollution controlled fossil fuels, the reduction of vast energy waste in our economy and the development of solar, geothermal and other clean, inexhaustible forms of energy for the longer future.

Is any of this penetrating the AEC hardliners? Certainly not Chairperson Dixy Lee Ray who fervently advocates with all the force of ignorance an even more dangerous and uneconomical design--the breeder

What of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in Congress? Ridicule of the nuclear critics pours from the uninformed lips of Congressmen Holifield and Hosmer who equate doubts about the "nukes", which they have nourished with 30 billion taxpayer dollars, with blasphemy. Committee Chairman Melvin Price has delayed announcing hearing dates for the critics to present their case. After twenty years such hearings may be described as overdue.

the middlebury campus

butane lighters hazardous

The Consolidated Cigar Corporation's Allied Products Division and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission today warned consumers to immediately discontinue use of the "Rogers Disposable adjustable butane lighter."

The action was taken because the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission said the lighters have a potential for a flame of over one foot and do not extinguish automatically if dropped.

Over 3 million "Rogers Disposable adjustable butane lighters" have been sold since August 1972. They retail for $1.29 and are sold in a variety of colors. The lighter has a small circular depression on the bottom with raised letters "Poppell—Made in Holland.

Consolidated Cigar said there have been several reports of injuries and explosions associated with use of the lighters.

The company—U.S. distributor of the lighters—said it is asking all retailers and wholesalers to stop sales of the lighters. It said it will contact them with instructions for return.

The company said arrangements are being made to reimburse consumers and retailers for all returned lighters. It asked consumers to return the lighters to retail outlets from which they were purchased.

skiing race

The second annual running of the Paul Revere Cup Race, billed as "the race for all humans," will be held at Fort Devens, Mass., on Sunday, Feb. 10, the American Nordic Skiing Association (ANSA) has announced. The race is sponsored by ANSA in cooperation with the Nordic Deparment of th4 Eastern Ski Association.

The cross country touring race is expected to attract more than 500 ski tourers of all ages and ability, from throughout New England.

The American Nordic Skiing Association, a non-profit corporation formed to promote recreational Nordic skiing, is composed of representatives from four major Nordic equipment manufacturers ——A&T Ski Co., Haugen Turski, Hexcel Sports, Inc., and Trak Skis Inc.

For further information about the race, write: Paul Revere Cup, P.O. Box 963 Brattleboro, Vt. 05301.

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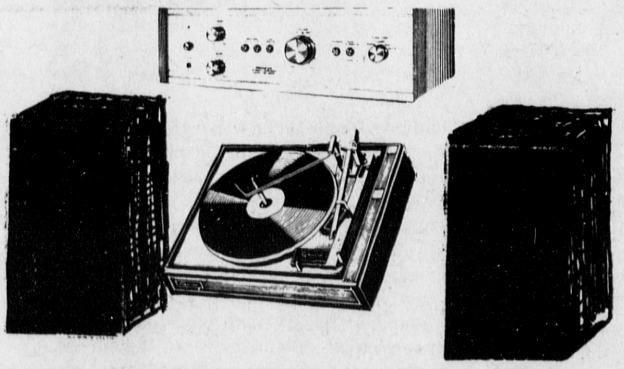

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a chronicle of local rock --- its present comatose state

By SETH STEINZOR

I 'd like to apologize for all the nasty things I said last issue. Not that I no longer believe them. Gosh, I'd say them all again, given half a chance. And probably will.

Its just that I'm afraid people may get the impression that I'm merely calling names when I label Midd Kidds in congress assembled "a bunch of wimps." Actually, the term "wimp" is a beautifully precise tool in the typology of human character, one of the many subtle and delightful epithets that make the English language so rewardingly similar to Yiddish. 'Wimp" can be roughly translated as "nebbish," and wimphood is actually nothing to be ashamed of. It, like masculinity or feminity, is simply the unfortunate result of a faulty upbringing, an indicator by its mind-numbing frequency in our society of the basic failure of the nuclear family to produce undamaged people.

Rock music assumes a therapeutic role in a community of wimps, demanding that they transcend their wimphood and make friends with their bodies by means of dance. Often such therapy is ineffective in and of itself, and more extreme treatment, such as electric beer, is indicated. As my friend Fred said the reason that nobody danced for Marshall Tucker was probably that the people of the audience were all worried about their pre-A's.

Fred graduated from Middlebury several years ago, hung around, and has since eked out a meager subsistence on Ballantine Ale, foosball, the Poli. Sci. Department, and a well-informed cynicism. Ocasionally we get together over a soup of lye and discuss matters musical, such as the state of the art at Middlebury, a subject of dear concern to us both.

I should actually have said "a subject of concern," for the position of rock here at the Suzy Creamcheese Center for the Trainable isn't quite what it once was. Within living memory, Middlebury possessed quite a few bands. They are all dead and gone now, although individual musicians remain. My mind drifts back...

There were Mrs. Batteaux's boys, who went to California and cut a mildly listenable album that has since gotten airplay, mainly, as far as I can tell, on WRMC-FM. There was(is? ain't been seen around these parts, but you never can tell) "roadapple" and the various combinations and permutations among Patton, Curry, and Gilmore, who played with varying degrees of competence in the "American Beauty" style. The sexist sentimentalizations of Jesse Winchester's "Yankee Lady" were nonetheless musically satisfying. The song was a stock item in their repertoire that has since been bequeathed to Van Blue, about whom more at another time.

I remember two incarnations of a fairly tight, extremely commercial band called "Teak", both led by a singer/guitarist with the unlikely name of Lincoln Clapp, who lived on Weybridge Street. His post-Teak appearance in the SDU's with yet a third band, I shall mercifully refrain from describing. "Teak" had a drummer named Jeremy Ross, Middlebury class of '74, who was most assuredly hot stuff, flashy as hell. He provided most of the band's energy and stole the show every time with some of the only interesting rock drum solos I've ever heard. The solos were generally musically unrelated to whatever material that Teak happened to be playing, but at some arbitrary point in the evening the rest of the band would respectfully lay back and allow Jeremy to cut loose.

The group's second incarnation involved a guitarist named Howarth, who has since abjured rock for bluegrass. At the time, Howarth and another guitarist named Freundlich were in more or less open competition for the title of "Totally Tuff Hotshit Superstar." Each considered the other vastly proficient technically but totally lacking in taste. "He may play real fast, but I got balls." Actually neither played all that creatively or well, and neither plays rock anymore. Jamey's working with a country/bluegrass band. I'm not sure what Flash is doing, but the one band I saw him with, at one of MCAB's folk concerts, was something ungodly in the realm of sheer chutzpah untempered by musical virtue.

Jeremy, a photographer, is gone now. He left for Brown some time ago, at least partially because the Middlebury Art Department seems to regard photography with some suspicion as the bastard stepchild of mad technologists, left as a foundling in a celluloid basket on Painting's front stoop.

The other major band of four years past was called Dixie Peach. The Peach, as a matter of fact, survived several personnel changes, as does practically every rock band with a longevity of over four months. I'd be hard pressed to say in the Peach's case just what those changes were, however. During its time, Dixie Peach was probably the best rock ensemble indigenous to Middlebury, a hard driving group capable of doing justice to such frequently butchered standards as "Jumping Jack Flash" and the Steve Miller Band's lesser known but equally high-energy "Dime-a-Dance Romance."

Peach has a maniacal stage presence due largely to its lead singer, a black dude named Milton. I don't know what has happened to Milton. I think he went professional, providing kinky, unrecorded contrast to the bland Batteaux bros. He came across as a blasphemous impersonation of both James Brown and Mick Jagger, and, in much the same way that a MacDonald's burger extends in its extraordinary funkiness beyond the normal bounds of gastronomic criticism, so did Milton in his totally outrageous baaaaadness transcend ideas of musical good and evil. He was a pleasure to watch, even though he made the the Peach sit heavy on your stomach.

I also remember that the Peach's lead guitarist, a singularly uncreative fellow, would generally play leads straight from the album (as opposed to straight from the heart), but so well that it didn't matter. The second guitar, if my memory serves me well, was a mescaline freak who blew almost every lead that was handed to him, but gracefully with infinite charm.

continued on p. 12

review: happy days a winner

Winnie and Willie in "Happy Days"

By JON LONOFF

Samuel Beckett, one of the most fascinating playwrights writing for the contemporary stage, is not afraid to create works that so undermine theatrical convention as to make his works nearly impossible to produce.

"Happy Days" is an intriguing study of two of the final days in the life of an old, rather ordinary, woman, Winnie, who is buried up to her waist in a mound of earth. Nearby, in a hole, dwells Willie, her mate. Winnie talks away in an unceasing attempt to establish something of a conversation with him and it is a happy day when she manages to get a monosyllabic response from her preoccupied companion.

She kills time rummaging through a shopping bag filled with her possessions——toiletries, bric-a-brac, a parasol, a music box ——to keep her from using the one object she'd rather not use, a pistol.

The second act finds Winnie buried up to her head. It is truly a happy day when Willie crawls into her field of vision. Though he fails to reach her, she sings the waltz from the Merry Widow as her swan song.

To give these stark, bizarre events meaning on the stage is certainly difficult. The grim, crudely humorous play is also one of the greatest acting challenges in modern theatre. The demands on the actress who plays Winnie are technically, as well as emotionally, strenuous. During the entire play her partner punctuates her 1 1/2 hour monologue with all of 43 words.

Amy Gootenberg is a character actress with considerable strength and intelligence. Every production she has appeared in at Middlebury has always been 'ennobled' by her energy and concentration.

"Happy Days", performed in the Hepburn Zoo, as her senior thesis, proved a showcase for her talents. Though I can't say I was riveted every moment, Amy's Winnie was definitely a 'winner' in a critical sense.

Blessed with a face that cay say anything, Amy was able to take Beckett to heights and bring him back down again with the expertise of a gifted comedienne and the sensitivity of an intelligent actress. Despite the physical limitations of that mound, what we could see of Amy moved with the variety and control of a dancer. Enjoying her moments of unabashed overacting, she would undercut them with a subtle glance, a calculated wave of the arm.

However, Amy's interpretation and interpretation is always a contentious point with Beckett——may have hurt her in the long run. Amy and I would agree, I think, that Winnie is involved in a pathetic struggle against various uncompromising and cruel forces (e.g. human weakness, time, etc.).

Had her Winnie been less shrill and defiant, a bit more desperate perhaps, my sympathies would not have wandered to boredom at several moments during the evening. Amy's Winnie was assuredly vulnerable but not always enough so to command my attention, ask for my support, and arouse my sometimes flagging interest. Winnie, here, was indominable, but too, often, too long. Amy handled Winnie's reaction to the gun with great strength and only the slightest hint of fear or foreboding.

Amy Gootenberg's performance was full of energy and authority. Two hours is a long time for one performer to be on stage, but Amy, like her production of "Happy Days", was a winner.

By KATHI PATON

Amy Gootenberg created a touching Winnie in Beckett's "Happy Days". Considering her immobile position onstage, she did a fine job of expression, ranging from intense curiosity in the first act to wild-eyed despair in the second.

The marvelous thing about "Happy Days" is that it provides one with that occasional state of mind in which one tends to see all the actions of one's life as mere halting distractions "between the bell for waking and the bell for sleep", and from the time of birth to the time of death.

Winnie is near enough to death tofeel it—she is slowly buried alive by a dismal, bleak mound—and so her defenses are sharp. Her constant chatter is a defense against the silence of the void, and her illusions divert her from the unpleasantries of reality.

But there exists a certain Beckettian light shining back on the audience, illuminating our own "defenses". We sign petitions, we fall in love, we attend a Beckett play. It doesn't matter what we do, life saunters on.

Despite the smell of death, Beckett is not finally tragic or bitter. Winnie never uses the gun—in fact no character in a Beckett play ever commits suicide. There is always something to cling to, something to look forward to: a word from Willie, something new under the magnifying glass.

There are a pair of lines at the climax of "Rebel Without a Cause" which Beckett would love. Before a daredevil car race to the brink of a cliff, James Dean asks the current leader of the pack, "Hey, what are we doin' this for, anyway?" The reply: "I dunno. Ya gotta do somethin."

For Beckett has written "we must go on, we can't go on, we go on," because, well, after all, ya gotta do somethin.

Review : Solti Chicago Showcase

By BOB POLIFKA

SOLTI CHICAGO SHOWCASE, R. Struass, Don Juan; Wagner, Meistersinger-Prelude; Rossini, Barber of Seville-Overture; Beethoven, Egmont and Leonore No. 3 Overtures. Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Georg Solti, cond. London CS 6800.

Collections of orchestral showpieces often leave many "serious" listeners skeptical, but there is no reason for this to be so. Evidence: Solti Chicago Showcase. Take one of the greatest orchestras around today, put before it one of the greatest conductors around today, give it great music, and the results are astonishing. Each of these five showpieces are flashy, but that does not detract from their greatness.

Don Juan was Richard Strauss's first major tone poem. As in most of Strauss's music, the orchestral sound is very plush, excellent for judging the sound of the group. Solti drives us through the life and loves of Don Juan at an unrelenting pace As one who is used to he Furtwangler/Vienna Philharmonic recording, I ound this disconcerting at first. Yet it is very exciting and the orchestra responds brilliantly. The rich violin section sounds like the Philadelphia. Except for the concertmaster, whose solo is a bit thin in the upper reaches, all of the soloists are good.

The "Meistersinger" Prelude is the only real disappointment on the album. This is wholly Solti's fault; indeed the orchestra plays and responds beautifully. In fact, Solti knows and gets what he wants. One can only marvel at the ease and precision with which Solti and his orchestra make the difficult tempo and section transitions. However, this performance simply leaves me cold. The massive grandeur seems totally absent. This proud entrance of the masters and the "counterpoint" are too direct and hard driving. Solti misses the sloppy dignity of Bruno Walter or Klemperer.

As for the Overture to "Barber of Seville" by Rossini, all that needs to be said is that it has probably never been played like this by any opera house orchestra, ever.

The final selections are two of Beethoven's best know overtures: "Egmont" and "Leonore No. 3". The "Egmont Overture is the best performance on the album. Goethe's play and Beethoven's incidental music are bitter attacks on tyranny. The music suits Solti's driving temperament very well. His tempos are by no means unusually fast, but there is an uneasiness which keeps building tension until the climax breaks. Two things are particularly interesting: the subtlety of the phrasing and the rhythmic clarity. There are many fine "Egmont" overtures around, but this is the finest I've come across.

The "Leonore Overture No. 3" suffers somewhat from the same malady as the "Meistersinger" prelude. The careful dynamic variations are particularly nice. Solti is fine in the more brilliant, exciting passages, but the more lyrical ones seem to drag on without purpose. The ending is, once again, extraordinarily intense and well-executed.

This album is then properly a showcase for a magnificent orchestra and its great conductor. The orchestra is outstanding in every way. Each of these pieces try an orchestra's musical, virtuoso, and rhythmic skills. The Chicago Symphony simply cannot be faulted on any ground.

Solti is from a school of very precise, exciting conductors. Unlike some of his predecessors, though, he does not fall into the rut of literal conducting. Even when his approach doesn't work, his technical skills must be admired. He is deservedly one of today's "super-conductors".

The sound on this recording is closer than some of the recent, fine Solti/Chicago releases. This close presence is a bit distracting, but is far from a major flaw. All sections are well balanced, even if they are right out in front. The pressing is quite good, with minimal surface noise.

Local bands...

continued from p. 11

I'll mention Fritz in passing. Fritz was an enigma. Mediocrity as thinly consistent as the gruel in Oliver Twist is always puzzling, especially so when it haunts a group that could claim such fine musicians as Bob Shaw and Josh Rich, both of whom have since graduated to Van Blue, a combo that perpetually threatens to be excellent. Larry Thomas played, I believe, second guitar, but has given up the thrills of rock stardom in favor of the contemplative life. Or so it seems. Playing a standard Stones-oriented repertiore, Fritz eventually gave up the ghost and was buried secretly, at night, in an old muscatel bottle that someone found.

A more lingering death characterized the career of the Argonne Blues Band, monitored, in its last hurrah, Catawba Pig, a band that practically never practiced together, even when all members were playing in the same room. If I reminisce overlong about this last group, it is because I happened to be party to the disaster and because the band's rampage through the realm of music seems to me somehow tied up with the progress of Middlebury rock towards its present comatose state. Argonne started as a trio, but expanded to include five accomplices before it breathed its last, halitosic breaths. All of us were convinced that we formed the ballsiest, meanest band in the area.

"We" were a criminally loud guitarist with a tin ear and fast, stubby fingers wherein lay a vast capacity for musical irrelevance and obnoxiousness, whose philosophy of guitar-tuning was summarized by the characteristic, "It's good enough for jamming": A drummer who had trouble counting accurately from one to four, an excellent conga player who could never hear what he was doing and consequently couldn't do much of anything, a harp player (myself) whose knowledge of his instrument extended to half a dozen riffs played poorly in various inappropriate combinations and who, for some mysterious reason unknown even to himself, seemed unable to play in either any time signature or following any recognizable chord pattern; and, in succession, two of the best bassists I'be ever heard, whose reasons for playing with such an improbable assortment of charlatans will remain forever incomprehensible to me. Perhaps they did it for the beer, You'll notice that I have withheld names to protect the innocent.

The drummer has since learned which end of a stick is up, and the harp blower now prides himself on having finally, two years after he first sauntered forth on stage, learned how to play. The guitarist I haven't heard from in a long time. Catawba Pig, for that is the name by which I like to remember the band, payed music the sincere flattery of imitation. It survived for a while after the several other bands of which I have spoken died.

I like to think that this was because rock is a deeply human music, born in the fifties and revived in the late sixties by a temporary revival of interest among both musicians and their audiences in a deeply human essence which Technologyland so unremittingly attempts to bury in all of us.

Be that as it may, I think that, in the same way that Catawba Pig grew to awfulness in imitation of the beautiful, so did the rock audience find it easier to emulate than be both animal and human. Both positions, false as they are, are both uncomfortable and unsatisfying. We now drink beer to enable us to appreciate shadows of a once-vital music, and bands like Argonne, misconceived in an empty spirit, find no nourishment within themselves with which to grow.

I remember some springs ago a days-long festival of local music behind the fieldhouse. All day long a smattering of stoned people lay out in the sun, played frisbee, and listened to the good sounds. At night hundreds stood and soaked up the energy. Practically every local band played, enough of them to keep the music flowing all day each day.

One guy walked around with a battered five-gallon fuel tin. It was filled with bourbon and water, lukewarm, mixed fifty-fifty, and he'd offer some to everyone he met. You'd suck on the surgical tubing protruding from the spout and feel mellow as all hell. That doesn't happen anymore. We've lost it, or it burned away. Now, we'll have to find something else.

e.q. news

It's hard to believe, but Tom Plumb's former 10-inch beard raised $550 for the Bristol Simmer Program. This adds hair to the list of nature's most valuable natural resources.

This Thursday night EQ will present Marion Edey, chairperson of the League of Conservation Voters in Washington, D.C. She will discuss her lobbying efforts in "David vs. Goliath: Environmental Lobbying," at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.

Ms. Edey has done quite a bit of testifying before Congressional committees. In so doing she has had to tackle dozens of special interest groups with hundreds of their own lobbyists. Her organization also compiles annual lists of the environmental voting records of Congressmen. As a result she can paint a pretty good picture of the mood of Congress and how far it is willing to take the environmental issue. So don't miss it.

Sunday, January 20, EQ will present "Slaughterhouse Five" starring Michael Sacks and Valerie Perrine. This film, based on Kurt Vonnegut's novel, was the winner of the 1972 Cannes Film Festival Jury Prize Award. It will be shown at 7, 9, and 11 in Dana for 75¢

Professor William Heronemus will be EQ's guest on Friday, January 25. Professor Heronemus is a professor of engineering at the University of Massachusetts at herst. He built and operated a large electric power generating windmill on Grandpa's Knob outside Rutland for several years. He will talk about wind power as an alternative energy source at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.

EQ has begun compiling the second edition of the Consumer Survey. We need people to go into stores in Middlebury and list environmentally sound products. The survey will list as many environmentally sound products as possible and which stores have each item in stock. The list will include such things as refillable bottles, safe pesticides, pollution-free detergents, recycled paper products etc. We need a lot of help. The more help we have, the less work each person will have to do and the faster it will get done.

Starting next week EQ will put up a different poster every three weeks dealing with the energy crisis. They will remind you to save energy and tell you some ways to do it. If you have any ideas for energy conservation posters please let us know. EQ's box is 2220.

Later this month EQ will hold a seminar to find out what is on people's minds about the environmental situation, what more EQ can do, and what is right and wrong with the way EQ has performed thus far. It will be open to everybody, so if you have a suggestion, a gripe, an interest or even just a comment please look for further notice of the meeting.

announcements

Recruiting for Shakespeare

This spring, William Shakespeare's As You Like It will be produced at Middlebury, under the direction of Jan Crean, who is well-known for her superb direction of Grease Paint on campus in 1972. The production is totally student-initiated and student-run, and begins rehearsals and technical operations during Winter Term in order to be ready for performances March 22-24.

Two male roles are still open: Corin, the shepherd and Duke Senior. Men interested in trying out for these roles are asked to schedule an audition with Jan Crean. (Please read the play first if possible.)

Crew positions are open in all areas, and staff are sought for the following: stage manager, technical director, master carpenter, lighting and sound director, props manager, costumes mistress, and publicity director. Also needed is a designer for posters and programs. Anyone who would like to work on either staff or crew, please contact Jan Crean, director, Box 2031, or Susan Duncan, assistant to the director, Box 2618.

Ride agency

If you need a ride or are looking for riders, fill out a Ride Card at Proctor Information Desk and drop it off in the mailroom, or call 388-2473 7-8 pm. We will try to find you a ride for a nominal fee or get you riders for no cost at all.

SNOW BOWL RIDES

We will try to get you a roundtrip ride for a nominal fee. Call 388-2473 between 11 pm and midnight. If you are driving to the Bowl, call us for paying riders.

Strategic games

Any players of conflict-simulation games (Avalon Hill, Simulations Publications, "Diplomacy", etc.)interested in the possible formation of a strategic-gaming society, or simply in discovering potential opponents, are invited to contact Keith Kosco (Hadley 514-Box 2123) or Jim Stevens (Hadley 315-Box 2292).

English archaeological digs

Students are urgently invited to help in archaeological excavations in England next summer. Deadline for applications is February 1.

City Center redevelopment, new road-building programs and rapidly changing land use are threatening the disappearance of prehistoric graves, Iron-age settlements, Roman villas, fascinating relics of mediaeval towns, all over Britain.

American students free from mid-May, and with previous archaeological experience, are invited to join an international team on a dig of the important mediaeval city of Northampton and the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spins Hill in Norfolk. Experienced volunteers will receive free board and lodging for helping in this important work.

Other students without experience are invited to join the British Archaeology Seminar at Lincoln College, Oxford, organised by the Association for Cultural Exchange. Six academic credits can be earned from participating in this low-cost program which ends by three weeks' participation on digs in different parts of England and Scotland.

Write now for further details to Ian Lowson, 539 West 112 Street, New York, N.Y. 10025.

Craft festival

On Saturday January 19, there will be an all-day student craft festival in the Johnson Art building. Items ranging from weaving and quilting to prints and jewlry will be on exhibit and for sale. Refreshments will be served and there will be a continuous round of musical entertainment.

A large number of Middlebury students do craft work and this exhibit is an opportunity for all who so desire to show what they have done.

Come see some creativity and fine crafts.

If you have any questions, call Eileen Rockefeller at 388-2312.

Alien addresses

ALL FOREIGN STUDENTS are reminded that they must fill out Federal Form I-53 (Alien Address Report) before the end of January.

Form I-53 is available at the Village Post Office and is to be turned in at the Village Post Office.

classifieds

The AddisonCounty Action Group is now holding a drive to collect any usable furniture. There are many people in Addison County who need matresses, bureaus, kitchen utensils, or any other home furnishings you have to give. If you have a donation, pleasecall 388-2285 or 388-4802 and we will arrange to pick up the furniture.

FOR SALE:
Stereo Cassette Tape Deck. Concord list $130. 1 1/2 years old asking $60. Excellent Condition. Chandler Less, Box 2495, Hadley 317.

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Would you like your horoscope read? Send your name and place, date and time of birth to Ron Duquette, Box C-2042.

FOLK GUITAR LESSONS:
Learn what you wish. Also Fender Telecaster Bass and Framus 12 string guitar for sale. Call Bob Shaw 623-7648.

HELP WANTED:
Typist willing to work at computer terminal. Pick your own hours. Contact Prof. Leng. Phone 388-4200.

WANTED:
One pair used women's figure skates size 9-9 1/2. Call Ann 388-6510.

RIDE WANTED: to N.Y.C. or N.J. Anytime Circa Jan. 24-30. Contact: L. Sayre, Giff. 301. 388-9398. Box 2953.

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Basketball: W—hoops

By ERIC MALTZMAN

Faced with personnel problems which have make it impossible to develop any consistency, the basketball team has gotten off to a very disappointing start. The 88-84 loss to Wesleyan last Saturday was the team's fourth defeat in a row, and the sixth in the seven games this season. The Panthers could be in for a long year because things don't look much brighter for the next few weeks.

Except for the Bentley game, in which Middlebury was outclassed by the seventh ranked small college team in the nation, the Panthers have been able to stay with their opponents but have repeatedly lacked a winning combination. The Wesleyan game was no exception. Dave Pentowski, Dave Nelson, Kevin Cummings, Mike Cummings, and Jack Kirsch all hit in double figures, but the defensive holes were often as wide as those through which Larry Csonka rumbled last Sunday.

Wesleyan shot well from outside, but they won the game on a large number of easy layups. Midd held several small leads at the outset, but poor outside shooting and little penetration until the middle of the second half gave the visitors a decided advantage. The Panthers fell behind by 12, but rallied cut the deficit to six at the half. Midd stayed within two to four points for most of the second half, saw the gap widen to eight down the stretch, and made a great attempt to tie it up, only to be thwarted by a whistle in the waning seconds.

Besides a loss to Bentley, Middlebury suffered a 63-58 loss at the hands of Hunter College and a 70-68 setback to Hamilton. Perhaps part of the problem lies in the fact that most of the offensive load lies on the shoulders of three players, Kevin Cummings (18), Dave Pentowski (11), and Dave Nelson (17), who aren't getting much help in the scoring department.

Even more telling is the fact that at six-feet short, Pentowski leads the team in rebounds. Jack Kirsch, Dana Eglinton, and Bill Nordengren have looked good at times, but none have been able to supply any consistent rebounding strength.

Inexperience and lack of depth up front is Coach Lawson's biggest headache. Ben Davidson is under doctor's orders and is a continual question mark. Back-up center Zenon Smotrycx was coming along nicely until a badly sprained ankle sidelined him. Junior Al Turner decided over vacation to stop playing for the Panthers and dropped off the team. Mike Cummings and Jim Reese both contributed offensively against Wesleyan, but neither provides the answers to Midd's rebounding and defensive problems. Looking at this not-too-promising situation objectively, Middlebury is going to have their hands full with Colby this Saturday (4:00 at home). The remainder of the season may be a struggle just to salvage a .500 record.

intramurals

Winter intramurals are well underway; the play on both the rink and the court has been unusually competitive. Intramural hockey is drawing large numbers of spectators at all three levels.

In the "A" division, ASP I is again strong and is on top of the league with six points and no losses. Sig-Ep's first team is also strong, but is in second place due to a pre-Christmas 2-0 loss to Slug. Peter Colton tallied both goals in this hard fought contest.

Sig-Ep I finds itself solidly in second place, however, by virtue of a victory over Independent Red, and a 2-1 overtime win over third place DU I. Goals in this contest were by Cammy Brown and Peter Barnett for Sig-Ep, and Fred Burditt for DU I.

In the "B" division, KDR I is on top of the pack with six points and no losses or ties. A surprising Faculty-Staff team is in second place with five points. A shutdown is shaping up between these two clubs that should result in the B Division game of the year. The standings are as follows:

"A" DIVISION

TEAM	W	L	T	Pts.
ASP I	3	0	0	6
SE I	2	1	0	4
DU I	1	2	0	2
IND. RED	0	3	0	0

"B" DIVISION

TEAM	W	L	T	Pts.
KDR I	3	0	0	6
FAC—STAFF	2	0	1	5
SE II	2	1	0	4
IND BLUE	1	1	1	3
BATTS	1	1	0	2
CP	1	2	0	2
SP II	0	2	0	0
ZP	0	3	0	0

"C" DIVISION

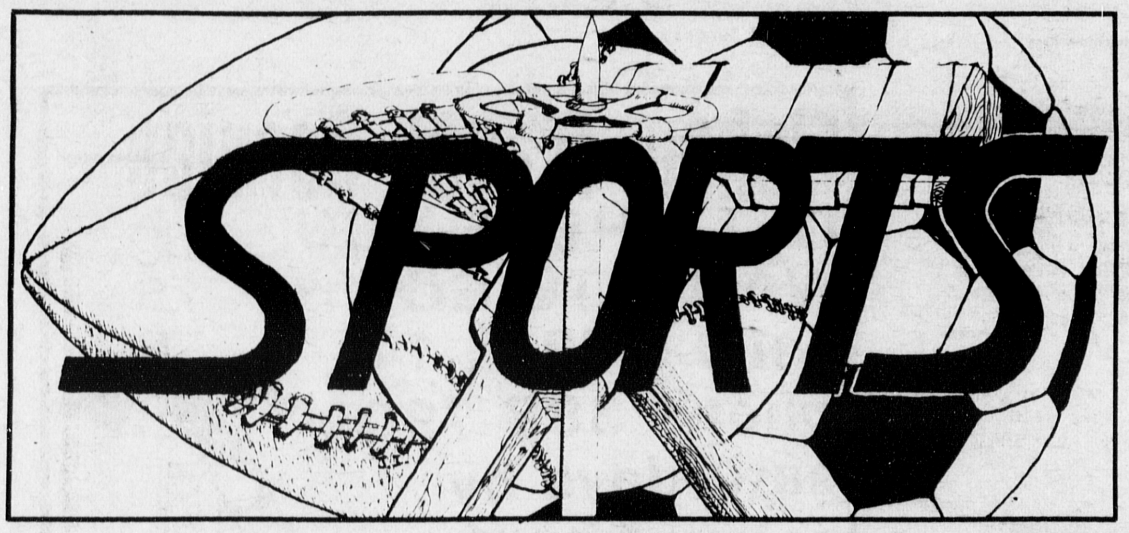
TEAM	W	L	T	Pts.
KDR II	3	0	0	6
IND.-WHITE	2	1	0	4
HEPBURN	1	1	0	2
IND. GOLD	1	1	0	2
STEWART	1	1	0	2
ASP III	0	2	0	0
DU II	0	2	0	0

The Middlebury College Intramural Hockey All-Stars will be playing the Williams College Intramural Hockey All-Stars in a game tentatively scheduled for Friday, January 18. Last year Middlebury was edged 6-5 down at Williams, and the team is eager to even the score.

Intramural basketball has just gotten underway, and it is still too early to report how the standings are shaping up. There are seven "A" Division teams and 14 "B" division teams, which is a record total of participating clubs.

PLEASE NOTE: Intramural bowling will be starting soon. Entry blanks are now available in the field house and they must be submitted to the director of intramurals no later than 3:00 p.m. January 24.

Conditions permitting, there will be an intramural ski meet this year at the end of February or early March. An intramural swim meet will also take place in early March.



Hockey: third period slump

By TOM RYAN

Skating into the opening games with a traditional shortage of logged ice time, the Middlebury hockey team has been long known to suffer from their own early season energy shortage—they run out of gas in the third period.

But Wendy Forbes had a solution this year: a pre-season trip to Lake Placid for some skating prior to the late freezing of the home rink. The drive was scenic, but unfortunately someone forgot to confirm their ice reservation. So instead, they had their ice in glasses and a more enjoyable work out in Bwanga Bay.

At any rate, it was no suprise when the Panthers died in the final period to give U Mass a 3-0 victory based only on the last 15 minutes of skating stamina. What was surprising though and more revealing were the first two periods and the three games preceding them. The Panthers are an exciting club and may have finally developed the scoring punch that has been missing the past two years.

Larry Perlman in the nets is alone enough to worry the scoring rush of any opponent, and combined with the hustle of Charlie O'Sullivan and the cool headlines of Barry Jones, two shutouts have already gone down in the books. In the first three games, rookie Doug Taylor won the crowds with an aggressiveness new to the Panther squad, but, a bit slow and too often out of position, he hasn't lived up to expectations.Some of his aggressiveness though seems to have rubbed off, and Midd's checking game shows great improvement. Jones has already done more hitting than in his three previous years.

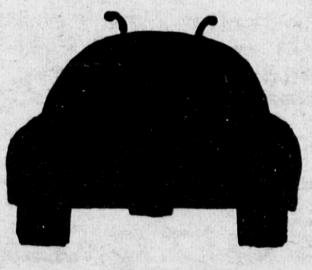
But defense can't win the game, it can only tie or lose. So the big news lies in the Panther's scoring attack. In the first five contests, they have tallied 26 goals for an average of 5.2 per game. The key appears to be a lot of hustle and evenly balanced lines that maintain a constant and wearing pressure.

Sophomore George Tooley has provided a large percentage of the offensive spark. Playing quite well in his first home ice outing against Wesleyan.he went on for a hat-trick plus one in the A.I.C. contest. The quick skating and steady play of Robie McCallum is another vital pressure factor, and the scoring threat is rounded out by Fred Edrman, Jack Leary, Mark Ceglarski, and Peter Prescott.

U Mass and St. Lawrence have put the only dampers on the Panther's explosive offense, but in both games Middlebury carried the game to its highly touted and ranked opponeents. The more striking similarity of the two games is the third period slump. U Mass was early in the season and St. Lawrence after a month lay-off, but that explanation somehow falls short.

Midd is notably a moody and introspective team. The role of attitude was particularly evident in the St. Lawrence game, and given the team's recognized skill and potential may well be the most important factor in determining the difference between a mediocre and outstanding season.

Dick's



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stafford catalyzes revenue sharing support

By PASCAL CHENG

Senator Robert Stafford of Vermont spoke on Friday night, January 11 at the Middlebury Inn on the subject of revenue sharing and social concerns in Vermont. His appearance was sponsored by the Middlebury League of Women Voters.

Senator Stafford has previously favored and promoted the issue of revenue sharing. It was for this reason that he was invited to speak. He hoped that in his position as senator, he could serve as a "catalyst" to encourage town officials to support revenue sharing and the county's social services.

Prior to the Senator's talk, representatives of the county's various social services (including the Addison Community Action Group, Tooth Hollow, the Addison County Home Health Care Group, the Addison County Youth Services Center, the Counselling Service, the Day Care Center and Planned Parenthood) gave brief descriptions of the aims and programs of their respective organizations. Their purpose in doing so was to demonstrate the importance of their services in the community and to press the need for public financial support of these services by revenue sharing.

Senator Stafford agreed that more federal money should be directed to the subsidizing of social services. He commented on the fact that since Watergate has led to the discrediting of many of the Administration's policies, a change in the government's attitude towards social services has occurred. It appeared to him that "it was the intention of Congress" to allocate more money to the social services.

The Senator predicted that "general revenue sharing is probably here to stay", although the case for special revenue sharing "is pretty dead in the 93rd Congress". The Senator believes that revenue sharing will last definitely for at least five years.

During the course of his talk, the Senator discussed the energy crisis. He pointed out two reasons for the present gas shortage: the rapid increases in the demand for gas as more people buy cars each year and the current Arab embargo on crude oil.

He said that the U.S. "should embark on a crash program" of developing new sources of energy. He believed that it would be at least fifteen years before the U.S. could be self-sufficient in energy.

The question of why it is so difficult to obtain gas in Vermont was raised. The Senator responded by saying that based upon his own personal experiences, the problem is equally as severe, if not more so, in other states.

The Senator concluded by saying that he was pleasantly surprised by the American public's ability to adapt to the shortage caused by the energy crisis.

Larries drop Panthers 6-1

Too vividly reminiscent of the U Mass contest, the usually steady Middlebury defense fell apart in the final minutes to lose a closely played heart-breaker to St. Lawrence by the not so close margin of 6-

Until half-way through the third period, both teams played tight checking, defensive games. The Panthers had come out charging in the opening period but came up scoreless on several good chances. The Larries were equally stymied in their testing of Midd netminder Larry Perlman, and the score remained at 0-0 until late in the second period.

Then St. Lawrence answered the deadlock, and came back in the early going of the third period to add another goal after several missed opportunities by Middlebury. The Panthers finally tallied on a beautiful play from Barry Jones to Mark Ceglarski to put the hometeam back in the game.

Anticipating a tie or possible victory for their underdog favorite, the crowd came alive only to be disappointed by the Panthers who not only failed to gain momentum from the goal but who subsequently gave four more goals to the pressure of the powerful ST. Lawrence squad in the last ten minutes.

The finish was stunning not so much because of the Larrie pyrotechnics but for Midd's lack of any fire at all. Nonetheless, two and a half periods of decent play against a Division I team argues a maturing squad with potential.

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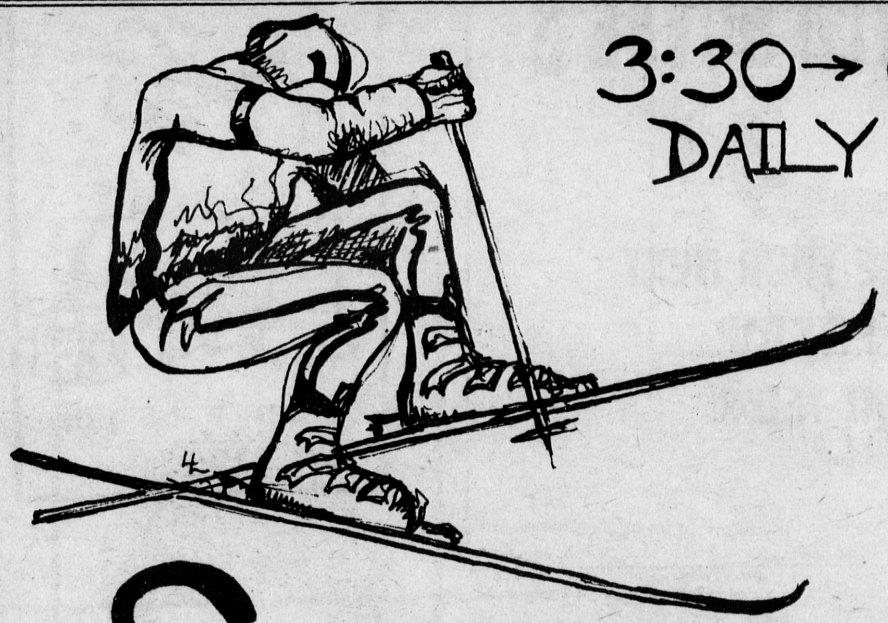
3:30→6 DAILY
Hot spiced wine .50
Hot rum drinks .75
Grogs .75
Irish coffee $1.25
SEVEN SOUTH
SKIER'S HOUR

colleges...

continued from p. 2

Community Council combined, and about 100 on Forum Working Groups.

Reding went on to summarize the Forum's major accomplishments during Fall Semester:

(1) There is a new Student Course Guide, with more statistics than before.

(2) The Housing Working Group is helping to plan new living arrangements for the future.

(3) The Fraternity Working Group is developing a rationale for the fraternity position.

(4) The Grievance Committee has looked into all requests and has implemented several, including the extension of breakfast hours.

(5) The Forum spent a great deal of time debating the Committee on the College's curriculum proposals, and ended by requesting the faculty not to approve them.

(6) The Finance Committee is now separate from the Community Council, to allow for a larger number of students in positions of power.

(7) The Forum has acted to control admissions prices to college events.

watts...

continued from p. 1

stitution has a great impact on the budget," noted Guy Horton, director of information services at the University of Missouri at Columbia.

"Economics don't argue for it," said Don McQuillen, assistant director of public information at the Universtiy of Iowa, about a calendar change. "There is a flurry of talk on every campus," he added but for Iowa's universities, he saw

"A smaller college can more easily adapt to a new calendar," said Mr. Horton, citing Grinnell College as "the only one I know of in this area that's making a change."

Grinnell will start the second semester two weeks late, according to President Glenn Leggett, and make up the lost time by cutting the spring vacation and adding class days in May.

In the West, a spokesman for the University of Washington supported the "size" argument: "It costs so much to shut down because we are so large. It would cost more to start up again than we would save by closing," he said.

In the warmer South and Southwest, few institutions are considering calendar changes to save fuel. A spokesman at the University of Oklahoma, for example, noted that his institution has a problem: "It takes a lot more to cool Oklahoma than to heat it up," he said.

from their regular schedules.

At the University of Connecticut, John Rohrback, assistant vice-president for financial affairs, said, We plan to take maximum advantage of the Christmas vacation period to limit our (fuel) consumption." He said, however, that the university would not alter its academic calendar.

In the New York and mid-Atlantic area, most institutions that had planned to be open on a few days during the holidays have decided to close their buildings before Christmas and reopen them after the New Year.

According to Edwart T. Soriano, vice-president for business affairs and finance at Monmouth College in New Jersey, remaining closed those few extra days will save his institution about 5,000 gal. of oil.

Princeton University has put two toll-free telephone numbers into service so students can call before they return from Christmas vacation. "While no change in the calendar is planned now, events related to the energy crisis may require such action at a future time," according to John P. Moran, vice-president for facilities.

Throughout the Midwest, few large state universities are planning anything more drastic than holiday closings.

"A calendar change in a large in-

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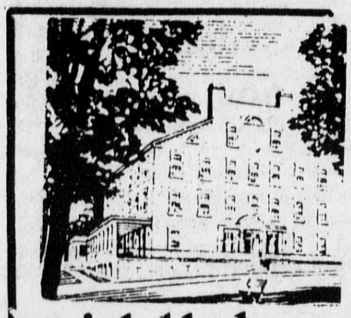

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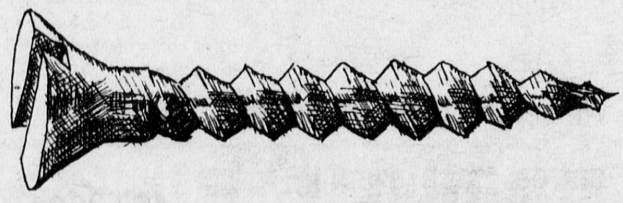

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